INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVI NO. 154. BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 29 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
30 June	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
13 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..		16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,086

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"
20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £100
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
5th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
7th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

JAPAN, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moji Maru ..	3757	18th June	29th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1st July	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th „	30th „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger Services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)
Haruna Maru 12th July.
Kamo Maru 26th July
Katori Maru 9th Aug.
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Hakone Maru 11th July.
Suwa Maru 25th July

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Siberia Maru 24th July.
Taiyo Maru 7th Aug.

Other services are:
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.
Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20270, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22907

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about			
1928			
29th June	†China ..		Straits & Japan.
4th July	† Alipore ..		Straits, China & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..		Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..		Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..		Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..		Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..		Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..		Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..		Colombo and Australia.
8th Nov.	Naldera ..		Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
29th June	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th July	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
4th „	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES OF POETS, EDUCATIONISTS, PUBLICISTS, REFORMERS, MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

THIS is a companion volume to the Publishers' recent book of Sketches of **Eminent Mussalmans.** An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India. * * * Once a negligible community both socially and numerically, Indian Christians have now attained a position of considerable influence and conscious strength. And the pick of them have shed lustre on the country in their several avocations. Indeed, the days are long gone by when to be a Christian was to be outlandish in spirit and in mode of life. Indian Christians now happily feel the country to be their own, quite as much as members of other communities; and in fact, some of their leaders have been in the vanguard of our struggle for political emancipation. * * * * It is hoped that this attempt to chronicle the lives and achievements of some noted Indian Christians will meet with the recognition it deserves.

CONTENTS.—Krishna Mohun Baneri, Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satthianadhan, Dr. Imad-ud-Din, Nehemiah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh.

With illustrations. Price Re. three only. To Subs. of the "I. R." Re. 2-8

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

Every Transaction Backed with Service

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc., Etc.

KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulees, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
1927
ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS
THE ORIENTAL'S
INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME
1925	13545 for Rs.	2,96,42,000	1925 Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „	3,91,39,000	1926 „ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „	4,68,04,075	1927 „ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 16½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.
Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

'FORWARD'
Will Help Those Who Can Not Spend Much
For ADVERTISEMENT
SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH
Unique Opportunity Offered
For Small Indian Concerns.
LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.
Apply at once to :—
THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD., 19, British India Street, CALCUTTA

Look and See

If you are not a regular reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements, read them for a few days and you will be surprised at the opportunities these advertisements offer for profit.

Use "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements too when occasion requires.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Energetic and reliable AGENTS for sale of hosiery and cotton woollen and silk cloth on pay and T. A. upto Rs. 225 —p. m. Apply to: DAVI CHAND GURDIAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana.

A R993

WANED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—CENTRAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

A R981

A GOOD CHANCE—Wanted on very decent Salary and Commission a GENERAL MANAGER for an Indian Life Office of long standing. Only those should apply who can invest at least ten thousand rupees in the shares of the Company. For further details please correspond with Box No. 2154 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 3060

WANTED for the Nawanagar High School Jamnagar, A B. Com., a GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE with qualifications to teach Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic. The appointment will be acting for one year and is likely to be made permanent on approva of work. Apply stating terms and teaching experience to M. A. CAVAL, Head Master.

A30647

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal.

M 30556

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family suites with bath available)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

L 1011

BOOKS.

CODE-BOOKS.

BENTLEY'S AND OTHER CODE-books at cheap rates. For prices please apply with an anna stamp to:—
B. B. DOSS & CO.,
103, Perumal Mudali Street,
G. T. Madras.

FOR SALE.

WHO KILLED KAKOMI.

No body. You can't do it. Not even the Dhobi. Get your Shikar Coats and Sports Coats, made from KAKOMI Khaki Drill. Unrivalled for rough wear. From Rs. 8|14|- each.

DON'T SAY . . . !

—when you see another shirt "gone west", but make a resolve to buy KAKOMI Long Life Shirtings next time. In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD—

—that wears a crown! But easy lies the man who wears KAKOMI Pyjamas really comfortable and serviceable sleeping wear—White Twill Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28|- per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34|- per half dozen.

RS. 3|6|- PER PAIR!

That's the price of KAKOMI Khaki Shorts. Probably the best value ever offered. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required).

Kakomi Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

K. 2.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—Regarding Fortune, Consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21264.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS.

FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT CONTRACT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam Ships are prepared to contract for the carrying of Piece-Goods from Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Ship Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than four and not more than seven steamers every month for the purposes of the members of the Association for five years at least or ten years at the most with intervals of sailing of not less than three and not more than seven days between the sailing of each steamer. Such steamer must be classed 100A1 in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Registry of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 1200 Tons. Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool, or Birkenhead and to receive at either of these Ports such packages of Piece-Goods belonging to the members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above Ports two days before the time of sailing of such steamer running as aforesaid to accept at each trip not less than 10000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages.

Copies of the contract, containing terms similar to these can be had from the undersigned. The Agents of the Bombay Office of the Steam Ship Owners will be made parties to the contract so as to render themselves as well as their Principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of the terms.

3. The rates to be tendered must be:—

(a) For freight from Glasgow to Bombay; and

(b) For freight from Manchester warehouse to Bombay and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Bombay Docks. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester warehouse to alongside steamer.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned must reach them on or before 18th August, 1928.

No undertaking is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual lines will have preference over those of connections of lines.

For the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association,
GOKALDAS JIVRAJ DAYAL,
HARJIVAN VALJI,
Hon. Joint. Secretaries.

Sheth Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall, Bombay, 14th June, 1928.

30627

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

Messrs. SHIVRAMDAS KEDIA & CO., are appointed agents of the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (Motor Car and Accident Department) and are prepared to accept all classes of Insurance on behalf of the Company at favourable rates.

30516

WANTED

WANTED—ACCOUNTS CLERKS on Rs. 85—5|2—100 and Rs. 105—5—140 for the Office of the Director of Agriculture. Those having passed the examination of G. D. A. or B. Com. with some office experience in accounts preferred.

Applications with testimonials should each the undersigned by July 9th, 1928.

(Sd.) T. F. MAIN,
Director of Agriculture.

Poona, 25th June, 1928.

30644

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1928 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1928.
N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

30529

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHANKER VISHRAM KUSHE, late of Bombay Vaishya Vani Hindu Inhabitant, a Grocer, residing at Amrutwadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
DATTATRAYA ATMARAM BIDYE, of Ramgadh Vaishya Vani Inhabitant, a Grocer, at present temporarily residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for the use and benefit of Bai Durgabai, widow of the Deceased, a minor under the age of 18 years at present residing at Girgaum Back Road, aforesaid by a Judge's Order dated the 5th day of June 1928 .. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 22nd day of June, 1928.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

30650

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MADHAVDAS MORARJI and TULSIDAS VALLABHDAS, both of Bombay Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client NARANDAS KARSONDAS TIJORIWALLA.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land with the messuage and large warehouse built and standing thereon assessed formerly under No. 75, situate at Pinjrapole Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 410 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's No. 47 and New Survey No. 588 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2793 in the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5564 and Street No. 155 (New) and Old Street Nos. 49, 51 and 53 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nihalchand Laluchand, on or towards the West and South by the property of Goculnathji Jivanlalji Maharaj and on or towards the North by the said Pinjrapole Road.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1928.
N. C. DALAL & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30652

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
IN INSOLVENCY NO. 432 OF 1928.

In re: MINOCHER NUSSERWANJI DESAI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Cowasji Patel Street, trading as General Merchants in the name of Messrs. Minocher Desai and Co., at Parsi Bazar Street .. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th August, 1928, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1928.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

30646

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD AND GRANT ROAD BRIDGE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to them under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 4th February, 1926, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Ahmed Bin Haji Mansur Alkari Motiwalla, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 16th July next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Foras Freehold land now redeemed with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, admeasuring about 2172 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 125, 126, New Nos. E|13630, D|13630, C|13631, 13632, Old Survey Nos. 248, 249, New Survey Nos. 3D|3561, 5CA|3561, 4B|3562, 2|3562, Cadastral Survey No. 1578, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 3833(2), 3834, 3837(2), Street Nos. 20A, 21, 24A and bounded on the East by Ripon Road, on the West by the property of Khatid bin Mahomed Mishin on the North by the property of Esmailji Ebrahimji Nazir and on the South by the property of Valimahomed Jiva.

On MONDAY, the 23rd July next at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Government Leasehold land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Grant Road Bridge, South Side, admeasuring about 1017-3|9 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 16963, New Survey No. 3, 4, 5|347, Cadastral Survey No. 1235, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3645(1), Street No. (2) and bounded on the East by the property belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the West by the land leased to Hussein Miya Rahimtulia, on the North partly by the premises occupied by Abkari Department and partly by land reserved for the proposed road, and on the South by the land leased to Manekji Edulji Contractor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. RELE AND CO. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FUN FRIDAY
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
We guarantee
90 MINUTES 90
of
NON-STOP LAUGHTER
The Programme
Romance & Rascals
Featuring
LARRY SEMON
SQUABS and SQUABLES
Featuring
JIMMY AUBREY
CHANNEL SWIM
Featuring
BOBBY RAY
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
in
BASHFUL
LAUGHS, LAUGHS, AND MORE LAUGHS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6 p.m.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES
10 Famous Continental Artists
Dancing such as you have never seen before!
Booking at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
THE CIRCUS
The Motion Picture that has broken all records.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET
with a great cast including
ANITA STEWART
BERT LYTELL
LIONEL BELMORE
A romance of untamed devotion, tense with adventure and sacrifice, rich with the beauty of the exotic South Seas.

THE ONLY SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION IN BOMBAY AT
THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
REGINALD DENNY
IN A RIOT OF SPEEDY FUN
The CHEERFUL FRAUD
DENNY'S GREATEST MIRTH QUAKE
TO-MORROW
IVOR NOVELLO
IN
"DOWN HILL"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES EARLY ADVANCE 31 POINTS ON HEAVY RAINS—LONG LIQUIDATION ON FAVOURABLE WEEKLY REPORT—DECLINE OF 43 POINTS—RENEWED BUYING—SENTIMENT BULLISH—RISE OF 24 POINTS—FUTURES 16 TO 13 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, June 27.

The New York futures market fluctuated very widely both ways to-day. During the early part of the session reports of heavy rains in Texas and Oklahoma stimulated considerable buying causing a rise of 31 points over previous closing. The weekly weather report was better than expected and was followed by considerable liquidation resulting in a decline of 43 points from the highest level touched during the first hour. The crop outlook is considered gloomy which induced renewal of buying as the general sentiment is bullish and prices recovered 24 points from the lowest level. The net change at the close was a rise of 16 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 15 points to 22.65c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 10 points to 22.42c.

The market is full of bullish enthusiasm and with worse crop conditions, prices are likely to rule very high. We may have some natural reaction and we strongly favour purchases in easier markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 27th inst., as under:—

"Weekly weather report better than expected, general feeling still bullish."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York.

"October highest 22.53 (10-58 a.m.) lowest 22.10-2-08 p.m.)."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, reacted later on more favourable weather and partially on realising.

Munds and Winslov:—"Expect higher. Crop progress slow. Weevil appearing."

H. I. and Vose:—New York Cables: "Cotton: Weather continues unsettled although Government weather report somewhat more favourable than expected. Sentiment bullish and buyers show much eagerness. Think advance has been too report Market ought to read."

realising."

From New York:—"Cotton market technically overbought, high enough for the present. With seasonable weather edpect sharp reaction. Would accept profits on long contracts with idea of replacing later."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 28.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 27-6-28	8271000	12900000
,, Yesterday do	4000	5000
Exports to date do	7132000	10775000
Stock at Ports 22-6-28	933000	1328000
,, Interior Towns do	463000	502000
,, Liverpool 22-6-28	844000	1327000
Visible Supply 22-6-28	3068000	4214000
Quantity in Sight do	14919000	18779000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 27.

July	22.13+.16
October	22.34+.12
December	22.18+.11
January	21.98+.13
March	21.87+.13
Middling Spot	22.65+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 27

July	22.18+.0
October	21.82+.0
Middling Spot	22.42+.1

NEW YORK

New York, June 27

New York. 11 a.m.—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time	
July	22.2
October	22.5
January	22.1
New York, Noon Call.—	
July	22.0
October	22.3
January	21.9
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.—	
July	22.31
October	22.00
January	21.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 27.

Demand Bills	487.12

LIVERPOOL.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS —GENERAL BUYING—SALES 5,000 BALES—FUTURES 30 TO 26 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, June 27.

In response to overnight rise in New York, the Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 20 points. At this level profit-taking sales appeared but were well absorbed and later on prices again improved on reports of unfavourable weather and closed at a rise of 30 to 26 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 20 points to 12.13 and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Empire futures advanced 27 points and Egyptians ruled firm and recorded a rise of 41 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) "Heavy rains Oklahoma and Texas. Light rains in Arkansas."

(2) "Market advanced on continued unfavourable crop accounts. Weekly Government weather report. Fairly favourable: too much rain, temperature too low in Northern and Central portions.

"Weather map. Low temperatures. Light rains in the East and light to heavy in the West."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Market active and advancing. There is more general desire to buy than for some time Crop accounts could hardly be worse. Prospects are for a small crop."

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson dated 27th inst.

6 P.M.:—

"Continued complaints regarding excessive rain beginning cause apprehension, but after recent advance some set-back quite likely. Would buy on some".

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends.—

9-30 A.M.:—

"Heavy rains Oklahoma and Texas. Light rains Arkansas. Entire Belt cloudy. Unfavourable."

4-45 P.M.:—

"Weekly weather report favourable. Warm weather in Eastern Belt helped growth, but too cool and wet North-West."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables dated 27th inst., from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Think a temporary decline is possible; but we still favour the Bull side. Crop accounts continue unfavourable."

(2) "Think market will advance further rains continue; dry hot weather essential; public not yet come in."

(3) "Reliable authorities South take gloomy view crop outlook, expecting higher."

(4) "Weather still unfavourable, but profit-taking."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 27.

	Opening	Closing.
June		11.84+.29
July	11.67	11.81+.30
August		11.76+.29
September		11.72+.29
October	11.56	11.67+.28
November		11.58+.28
December		11.57+.28
January	11.45	11.57+.28
February		11.53+.27
March	11.43	11.53+.27
April		11.49+.26
May		11.49+.26
June		11.48+.26
Middling Spot		12.13+.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 27.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 27.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.95+.20
Scinde, Fine	9.20+.20
Scinde, Superfine	9.45+.20
Bengal, Good	8.70+.20
Bengal, Fully Good	8.95+.20
Bengal, Fine	9.20+.20
Oomra, Good	9.25+.20
Oomra, Fully Good	9.55+.20
Oomra, Fine	9.85+.20
Broach, Fully Good	10.45+.20
Broach Fine	10.70+.20
Broach Superfine	10.95+.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 27.

June	20.30+.26
July	20.40+.26
August	20.41+.26
September	20.76+.36
October	21.11+.31
November	21.20+.41
December	21.25+.41
January	21.22+.41
February	21.22+.41
March	21.25+.41
April	21.25+.41
May	21.26+.41
June	21.26+.41
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	21.05+.65

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 27.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 0/9 3/8.

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED BUYING—LONG LIQUIDATION—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, June 28.

Last night Broach July/Aug fluctuated between Rs. 411 and Rs. 416/- and this morning New York being 16 points higher opened at Rs. 312/- and improved to Rs. 312/8 on scattered buying. At this level there was some profit-taking and prices declined to Rs. 410/12 but again recovered. Liverpool opened at a decline of 6 points and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach July/Aug	.....	412	0 0
Broach Apl/May	.....	423	0 0
Oomra July	.....	381	0 0
Oomra Dec/Jan	.....	391	8 0
Bengal July	.....	347	0 0
Bengal Dec/Jan	.....	350	0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 28.

September	249.10—1.50
December	252.20—0.30

Later on Liverpool being 11 points Lower the Broach J/A. Candy was quotel Rs. 309/8.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 28.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	103	304,887	312,760
Central India	437	294,798	294,530
Bausi & Nagar	761	313,972	19,490
Hyderabad-Gaorani	9	116,686	68,488
Berar	187	723,064	565,795
Central Provinces		303,904	227,522
Total Oomras	1,497	2,057,311	1,667,585
Dholera	1,730	302,925	182,975
N.-W. Provinces	199	64,627	57,379
Rajputana	295	52,868	54,640
Sind-Punjab		136,214	115,121
Broach	10	267,006	237,292
Coompta & Dharwar	909	126,915	120,972
Westerns-Northerns	447	43,806	62,032
Cocoanada		7	404
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		32,345	31,992
Persian		4,896	4,[illegible]
American		89,519	306,[illegible]
Egyptian & African	2,098	71,460	76,886
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		69	252
Total	7,179	3,248,898	2,917,165

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Europe	2,399	693,691	328,497
Japan & China	11,758	1,099,606	1,374,062
Coast Ports		23,617	20,799
Up-country by Rail		84,779	121,052
Afloat in harbour Europe, China Japan		41,847	19,981
Total	14,157	1,943,540	1,864,391

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 27.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £21-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register- £140-1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £54-3/4.
Eastern Bank £7-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90-5/8.
Conversion Loan £78-1/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £101-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-3/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-3/8.
Consols £56.
War Loans 5 per cent £101-5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-5/8.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June, 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25
. and F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept per cwt. 13/1-1/2.
Oct/Dec per cwt 13/3.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt. 13/2.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt. 13/2-3/4

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 27.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
July/Aug delivery buyers 28/7-1/2.
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery buyers 29/1-1/2

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 28.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32.
D D 1|5-7|8.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T. T 1/5 7/8 Cash
Bank's selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 June/Aug.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8 Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|8 June|Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 Sept.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 276.
Bank's selling T T 275-1/2
Bank's buying T T 274-1/4
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269-1/4.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 917.
Bank's buying D D 932
Bank's buying 3 Mos 950.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 139-3/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 183-1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-3/8.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.87-5/8 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8 9/16 28th inst.
London/Japan 1/10-7/8 27th inst.
London/Paris 124 27th inst.
London/Belgium 34.91 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.28 27th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-10-1/2 27th inst. £4-4-10-1/2 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 27 9/16 27th inst. 27 7/16 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 27-1/2 27th inst. 27 7/16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 60-1/4 27th inst. 60-1/2 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3-7/8 per cent. 27th inst. 3-7/8 per cent 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3 31/32 per cent. 27th inst. 3 31/32 per cent 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent 3 mos. 3-1/2 per cent 6 mos. 4 per cent 12 mos. 4-1/4 per rent.
Tone.—Easy.

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 28.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-9.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-9.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-2.
Forward Rates: 3rd July sett:—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-8-0 1945-55 Rs. 106-9-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 28.

3 Months discounts 3-7|8 per cent.
6 Months discounts 3 31|32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 3/4 per cent.
One month 4 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 27.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ... £4-4-10-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 27.

Silver—Market quietly steady.

Spot	27-9/16
Forward	27-1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, June 27.

Copper, English Best Selected £66-5/8.
Copper, Braziers, £78-1/2.
Yellow Metal, £65-1/2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £21-7/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots £209-3/4.
Quicksilver, per bottle (75 lb). £21-1/2

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.).

Bombay, June 28.

Since we wrote our report last week, the nett changes in the home markets have been as follows:—

	July	Oct.	March
New York 20/6/28	20.89	21.13	20.77
Do. 27/6/28	22.13	22.34	21.87
	+1.15	+1.21	+1.10
	July.	Oct.	March
Liverpool 20/6/28	11.67	10.92	10.83
Do. 27/6/28	11.81	11.67	11.53
	+.74	+.75	+.70

The advance has continued throughout the week with only small profittaking reactions. We have daily had cable reporting unwanted rains in many parts of the belt. There is little doubt June has been a most disappointing month and this year's crop which got off to a late start cannot have made the progress usual at this time of the year. Bombay, as always happens at times like the present, has been flooded with sensational cables. Since, yesterday we have received the following:—

1. "Crop prospects becoming serious. Worst June in many years."

2. "Reliable authorities South taye gloomy view crop outlook, expecting higher."

3. "Heavy rains continue East section. Crop condition critical."

What all this means in terms of bales it is difficult to say, but unless there should be an immediate and decided improvement in weather and crop conditions, very bullish ideas must prevail and prices be carried higher.

The local market has almost kept pace with the advance at home and contract prices are higher by Rs. 13/19. The sentiment locally for a long time has been bullish and the news from America has daily added to the local enthusiasm. For the time being the large local stock and the Mill Strike as factors in the position have been pushed into the background. Local prices will continue to follow the home markets but we look for a widening in the parity between here and America as the relative statistical positions of the two markets must make themselves felt in the long run.

Throughout the week there has been a moderate but steady export demand. The local Strike position is somewhat obscure and opinions as to when the men will return to work vary considerably. During the week little progress towards a settle has been accomplished.

The Monsoon has been developing somewhat slowly and rainfall in many of the cotton districts is in defect but it is early yet and cotton is a crop which does not require much water.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Bombay, June 28.

AMERICA.

Cotton at present is entering in its usual summer irregularity and occasional spurts of strength, one of which was witnessed during the last week resulting in a rise of 6 dollars per bale with July option 22.13, state Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. in their report.

The market is governed more by the supply of available contracts than the outlook for the season's production. This is a familiar spectacle at this stage of the season and notwithstanding the annual repetition of the development, it seems to possess perennial novelty for the speculative participant. With hedge selling held in abeyance until the oncoming movement and with those bearishly inclined unwilling to risk short sales, the source of offerings will remain appreciably reduced providing an opportunity for bullish endeavour.

The crop news were much discouraging owing to continued rains in East and Central Belts. The crop in this section has suffered much and condition of crop is said to be poor. These unwanted rains made their way in parts of North Texas. There is urgent need for hot and dry weather without which great fear is entertained by weevil damage. The Weekly Weather Report issued yesterday in America states that temperatures in most parts of the Cotton Belt averages near normal though abnormally cool weather has been reported in the Central and Northern portions of the Cotton Belt. In some parts lands are reported to be grassy. Our latest cables inform us pouring rains in Oklahoma and Texas.

The crop outlook is believed gloomy and with little outside speculative interest and long interest meeting all new bulges the general situation is sound. The statistical situation is as strong as it could be, the talks about curtailment in production has but little ground.

In our opinion the prospects for the near future point to an irregular broad trading market. Bad weather could easily supply a strong buying incentive with consequent price improvement. We feel that cotton should be bought on setbacks with operations guided by weather developments.

BOMBAY.

In response to the improvement in the price of American cotton, local prices advanced by Rs. 14 per candy for Broach July-August contract which is quoted at Rs. 412 to-day.

The short interest held by option dealers easily absorbed all profit-taking sales and the market has maintained a healthy state of conditions. The notable feature of the week was improved demand for New Crop deliveries which widened the difference between Old and New Crop prices.

The statistical situation has not undergone any material change as the mill strike still continues and all attempts so far have failed to bring any settlement. There is some improvement in the demand for cloth and mills are meeting the same from stocks. The export demand although not vigorous is fairly steady and cotton is going in consuming home.

Looking ahead we feel confident of higher prices but not without premature collapses from time to time and we favour purchases in all easier markets.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar, June 26.

Wheat Ready	4/4 4/10
Wheat Assuj	4/11/9
Gram Ready	3/13 3/14
Gram Sawan	3/14
Gram Bhadon	4/3
Gram Assuj	4/1/9
Barley Ready	3/2
Barley Assuj	3/6
Rapeseed Ready	7/6 7/10
Rapeseed Bhadon	7/12

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 27.

T T Berlin on London 20.40-1/4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10-5/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.92
T T Madrid on London 29.40
T T Milan on London 92.77.
T T Berne on London 25.28
T T Paris on London 123.99
T T London on Prague 164.56

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 27.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 3-31/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 27.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
August shipment sellers 50/3.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
June shipment sellers 47/9.
Wheat South Australian.—
Arriving paid 51/1-1/2.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi—
July shipment sellers 52/.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 27.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £9-10.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £17-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, Bombay ton.—
July shipment sellers £18-15.

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION.

(INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.)

1. Consumption of Indian Cotton in Mills in British India.

	During April. 1928.	1927.
Bombay Island ...	41,585	58,320
Ahmedabad ...	24,614	22,219
Bombay Presidency ...	80,505	93,393
Madras Presidency ...	15,519	15,629
United Provinces ...	13,781	18,247
Central Provinces and Berar ...	9,029	8,830
Bengal ...	7,383	7,222
Punjab and Delhi ...	3,629	3,386
Rest of British India ...	1,617	1,137
Total for British India ...	131,463	147,844
	1st Sept. to 30th April. 1927-28.	1926-27.
Bombay Island ...	429,738	531,168
Ahmedabad ...	197,463	178,318
Bombay Presidency ...	739,144	817,342
Madras Presidency ...	124,347	121,296
United Provinces ...	115,837	138,658
Central Provinces and Berar ...	76,196	74,027
Bengal ...	59,067	60,059
Punjab and Delhi ...	31,681	26,885
Rest of British India ...	8,454	8,728
Total for British India ...	1,154,726	1,246,995

2. Consumption of raw cotton in Mills in "Indian States."

Name of State.	During April. 1928.	1927.
1. Hyderabad ...	1,634	1,371
2. Mysore ...	3,767	3,544
3. Baroda ...	3,474	3,949
4. Gwalior ...	1,816	2,314
5. Indore ...	4,951	4,574
Total ...	15,642	15,752
Other Indian States (Calculated from Yarn Production) ...	3,737	.....
	1st Sept. to 30th April. 1927-28.	1926-27.
1. Hyderabad ...	10,973	10,745
2. Mysore ...	28,703	29,265
3. Baroda ...	30,669	31,740
4. Gwalior ...	16,121	15,554
5. Indore ...	43,103	33,447
Total ...	129,569	120,751
Other Indian States (Calculated from Yarn Production) ...	33,128	.....

WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON BECOMES FEEBLE

GENERAL RAINFALL IN DECCAN AND CENTRAL INDIA

POONA, June 28.

The monsoon has been normally active in the Deccan but is feeble elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Konkan, Hyderabad North, and Madras Deccan and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Central India West, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and South Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, and East Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are.—Kyaukpyu one and half inches; Akyab and Myitkyina three quarters; Bhamo, Gauhati, Narayanganj, Hukitola and Naya Dumka a half; Sibsagar one. Silchar three quarters; Cherrapunji and Berhampore one and a half Ranchi; Benares, and Khandwa a quarter; Raipur three quarters; Malegaon and Parbhani a half; Nizamabad four; Hyderabad (Deccan) three quarters. and Bombay, Chittaldrug and Cuddapah a quarter.

[Forecast.—A decrease in Hyderabad.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON WEAKENS IN KONKAN

The monsoon has weakened in the Konkan, but remains normally active in the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan Hyderabad North and the Madras Deccan, and local in Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces. Skies are moderately clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat, the central parts of the country and the United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and the Central Provinces West. Temperatures were above normal in Rajputana East and the Central Provinces West. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 109 deg. at Multan and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—A decrease in Hyderabad.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Neemuch ...	0.14"
Khandwa ...	0.25"
Raipur ...	0.87"
Marmugao ...	0.14"
Karwar ...	0.19"
Malegaon ...	0.52"
Ahmednagar ...	0.05"
Poona ...	0.07"
Bijapur ...	0.14"
Aurangabad ...	0.41"
Nizamabad ...	4.25"
Hyderabad ...	0.76"
Mangalore ...	0.01"
Cochin ...	0.01"
Cuddapah ...	0.27"

Bombay.—Local Rainfall record at 8 hrs.—

Colaba Observatory ...	0.18"
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date ... (6.78" above normal.)	23.65"
St. George's Hospital ...	0.70"
J. J. Hospital ...	0.77"

Maximum temperature 90 deg. (1 deg above normal.)

Minimum temperature 78 degs. (1 above normal.)

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded a 8 hours, Wednesday, the 27th of June, 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Arabian Sea monsoon has remained active in the Konkan and the Deccan and has extended into Berar and west Central India. The Bay current has been fairly active in northeast India but has weakened in Lower Burma. The shallow depression over east Central India has disappeared.

Forecast:—A decrease of rain in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the Deccan.

Burma, including the Bay Islands:—There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma with a few falls in Upper Burma; Port Blair has had 0.5 in., Mergui 0.5 in., Diamond Island 0.6 in., Akyab 0.4 in., Tavoy 0.7 in., Amherst 1.3 in., Kyaukpyu 3.9 in. and Myitkyina 1.2 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded The air is drier than usual in central Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa:—Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, and local in Assam, Orissa and Bihar, while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur; Cherrapunji has had 0.6 in., Sibsagar 2.2 in., Jessore 0.5 in., Dinajpur 0.4 in., Jalpaiguri 0.4 in., Sangor Island 2.6 in., Behrampur 1.6 in., Cuttoak 0.4 in., Puri 0.5 in., Darbhanga 0.5 in., Gaya 1.0 in. and Hazaribagh 1.8 in. Skies are heavily clouded generally. Humidity is in excess in parts of Bihar and in defect in southeast Bengal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces:—Rain has fallen locally in Central India West and Berar and at a few stations in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces East; Gorakhpur has had 0.3 in., Indore 0.7 in., Akola 1.5 in., and Kanker 0.8 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces East, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Central Provinces West and parts of Central India, while humidity is in excess in the southeast of the Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces West, Central India and the Central Provinces West. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 108 degrees at Agra.

Northwest India:—A few light falls of rain are reported from Kashmir. Skies are moderately clouded in Gujarat, lightly clouded in east Rajputana and Baluchistan, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana, upper Sind and parts of Gujarat. Maximum temperature was above normal in Gujarat and below it in the North-West Frontier Province; minimum temperature was below normal in Rajputana West. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 108 degrees at Jacobabad and Dalbandin.

The Peninsula:—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and the Madras Deccan and local in Hyderabad North, Coorg and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Madras Southeast and Madras Coast North; Ratnagiri has had 1.5 in., Marmagao 1.3 in., Ahmednagar 1.3 in., Karwar 1.1 in., Sholapur 1.0 in., Aurangabad 0.7 in., Bijapur 0.5 in., Raichur 0.6 in., Mangalore 0.6 in., Kurnool 0.5 in., Cuddapah 0.7 in. and Mercara 0.7 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more moist than usual in the south Deccan. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 28th June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m. 29.771 inches (.032 above nomal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.662 inches (.035 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours. +.035.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 89.9 degrees (3.7 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (1.1 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.18 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 23.65 inches

Total rainfall during year 23.66 inches.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of date 28-6-28 Colaba Point 0.18 Fort 0.70 J. J. Hospital 0. 77.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 23.65 Fort 26.95 J. J. Hospital 22.26.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 28.36 Fort 31.48 J. J. Hospital 24.31.

Total for the corresponding period of 1923 Colaba Point 4.35 Fort 3.62 J. J. Hospital 5.51.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sind.—No rain during week. Water-supply for drinking adequate. Locusts appeared in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Larkana, and and caused slight damage in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts.

Gujarat.—Slight rain during week in Kaira and Surat. More rain needed. Sowing operations commenced in most places. Water-supply for irrigation deficient in parts of Surat.

Konkan.—Rain during week general More rain needed in Thana, Colaba and Bombay Suburban Districts. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Thana.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week in some places. More rain needed. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient except in parts of Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar and that for drinking inadequate in parts of East Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar.

Preparations for kharif cultivation in progress in some places and sowing commenced elsewhere. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were stationary: quantities purchaseable per rupee were as follows.—

Percentage below normal:—

Sind 29 to 56; Gujarat 18 to 41 Konkan 22 to 37; Deccan 3 to 38; Karnatak 16 to 28.

INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY

UNGENEROUS ALLEGATIONS

MR. SAKLATWALA'S EFFECTIVE REPRUDIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cement Company was held on Friday, June 22, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to pass the following resolution:—

"That the Company do hereby ratify and confirm the sale of 11,400 shares of the Shahabad Cement Company Limited, belonging to the Company to the Bank of Baroda, Limited, out of which 5,400 shares were sold by the Bank of Baroda, Limited, to Tata Sons, Limited."

On the proposal of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, seconded by Mr. J. D. Ghandy, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala was voted to the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read the Chairman prior to moving the resolution before the meeting briefly narrated the principal facts concerning the financial position of the Company from the year 1923 up to the date of the transaction which formed the subject of the resolution. He explained that the prosperity of Cement Industry had begun to wane since 1923. At the same time the Company had incurred debt amounting to Rs. 11,55,000 for financing the Gwalior Works which were under the Managing Agency of the Company. The Company, however, was compelled to give up the Agency of the Gwalior Company on very unfavourable terms to the Gwalior State Trust, as no further financial assistance could be found. In the year 1926 the Company was pressed by some of the creditors for repayment of their loans and as the Agents could lend no more monies, the necessary amount was obtained from the Porbandar State with difficulty. The Agents were at the same time also faced with similar difficulties regarding the completion of the Shahabad Works and had it not been for the timely help from H. E. H. the Nizam's Government in the shape of a Debenture Loan, the Indian Cement Company would hardly have been able to retain its interest in the agency of the Shahabad Company.

CRITICAL POSITION IN 1925.

After the middle of the year 1925 the position of the Company was so critical that it was faced with the alternatives of either going into liquidation or selling off its holding of 11,400 shares of the Shahabad Company at a nominal price as the Gwalior Cement Company's shares held by this Company were not then quoted above Rs. 10 per share. The crisis, however, was fortunately tided over by the Agents not only themselves refraining but by also persuading the Central India Mills to refrain from calling in their loans and this in spite of the Agents' own serious difficulties at the time. The Agents could, however, only secure the consent of the Central India Mills at the price of giving their own guarantee to the Mills. In view of these facts and various other calls made on the Company by creditors and the necessity of finding further finance for the improvement of the Company, the Directors decided to sell the shares of the Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., when these shares touched par so that the Company might not suffer loss.

For some time after the sale the Shahabad shares were quoted in the market at Rs. 100, but between July and October, 1927, they went up to Rs. 120. The Shahabad Cement Company issued new shares ranking for dividend with the old shares, but the Agents did not exercise their right of taking up the new shares when these were issued, although they were entitled to 880 shares.

The Chairman next explained why the Agents bought 5,400 Shahabad shares from the Bank of Baroda. The latter did not desire to be burdened with all these shares and offered to Tata Sons, Ltd., 5,400 shares at their purchase price. As the Indian Cement Company had parted with all their shares the Agents considered it expedient in the interests of the Indian Cement Company itself to retain in their hands a substantial block of these shares with a view to having a material voice in the conduct of affairs of that Company.

WISDOM OF TATA SONS, LTD.

The shareholders would realise from what had been said that Tata Sons, Ltd., were for several years in a position to force the Company into liquidation in order to obtain payment of their dues as well as of others which they had guaranteed and if they had adopted such a course they would legally have become the owners of the whole concern including all the Gwalior and Shahabad shares, as the times were so critical that no outsider would have ventured to buy up the concern for anything but a nominal price. It was only a year ago that a well-known Cement Works the book value of which was 50 to 60 lakhs was sold for 8 lakhs and not more than two years ago that another works much larger than the above and on which nearly a crore had been spent could fetch only 12 lakhs. Such an idea, however, never entered the Agents' minds as their one anxiety even during their own time of trouble was to keep the Company going and to bring it out of difficulties at any possible sacrifice. The efforts of the Agents and the turn for the better in the industry at length led to a position when they were able to pay off the Company's debt by the sale of the Shahabad shares, the Gwalior shares being at the time still quoted at a very heavy discount. The Chairman asked the shareholders to particularly note that the Agents had wanted their monies all the time, but had refrained from pressing the Company as long as it was unable to pay. He also asked them to remember that it was with great difficulty and backed by the Agents' own guarantee that the Central India Mills could be persuaded to refrain from calling in their loan.

ALLEGATION REPUDIATED.

The Chairman then emphatically repudiated the allegation made in some quarters that at the time of selling the shares the Directors knew that the Shahabad shares would command the higher premium than they commanded to-day. The shares were sold in May, 1927, and even in October, 1927, the premium was hardly Rs. 20 and the fact that the Shahabad Company itself offered in October, 1927, new shares to its shareholders at par would go to refute the allegation. The Chairman in conclusion said: "It has been argued that the sale in question was made by Directors who were in some way or another interested in it and that the Company's interests were subordinated to their own. Gentlemen, nothing will give me more pain than such a feeling or suspicion in your minds. I assure you that our conscience is clear in this matter. I have given you reasons in justification of the transaction and I do hope that I have convinced you of our 'bona fides' in the matter. I want, however, to make it perfectly clear that I value the good name of my firm above everything else and I am quite prepared to meet you. To me peace and goodwill between us is of greater value and importance than any material gain."

RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman then moved the following resolution:—

"That the Company do hereby ratify and confirm the sale of 11,400 shares of the Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., belonging to this Company to the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., out of which 5,400 shares were sold by the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., to Tata Sons, Ltd."

The above resolution was seconded by Mr. J. D. Ghandy.

Mr. J. J. Kapadia, one of the shareholders, criticised the resolution on the following grounds:—

(1) That the shares of the Shahabad Cement Company should have been offered to the shareholders of the Indian Cement Company in the first instance before selling them to outsiders.

(2) That the price at which the Shahabad shares were sold was low.

(3) That those Directors of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., who were also the Directors of the Indian Cement Co., Ltd., should not have voted on the resolution to sell the Shahabad shares.

(4) That the action of the Agents in buying back 5,400 shares from the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., was improper.

(5) That the action of the Directors in selling the Shahabad shares could not be reconciled with their statement made at the same time in their annual report that the Shahabad Cement Company was doing very well.

The Chairman in replying said that Mr. Kapadia's criticism was unfair, but as he had fully stated in his speech all the circumstances about the sale of the shares he did not wish to waste the time of the meeting by repeating what he had stated in the speech which was an answer to Mr. Kapadia's criticism.

Mr. Kapadia then left it to the Agents to consider whether they should not return to the Company at least a portion of the shares bought by them at the purchase price. The Chairman expressed his willingness to consult the other members of the Agents' firm and to announce their decision after the termination of the meeting to pass the resolution proposed by him. The resolution then was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then announced that he and his colleagues had considered Mr. Kapadia's suggestion and decided to return 2,000 shares of the Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., to the Indian Cement Co., Ltd., at the purchase price of Rs. 100 per share. Mr. Kapadia on behalf of the shareholders expressed his appreciation of the Agents' action.

The meeting then terminated.

U. P DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES DEAD

NAINITAL, June 27.

News has been received here of the sudden death from heart failure of Khan Bahadur Choudhury Wajid Hussein, Director of Industries, United Provinces.—A. P.

DR. TAGORE LEAVES FOR CACLTTA

MADRAS, June 27

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who returned to Madras yesterday from Bangalore left for Calcutta the same night.—A. P.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST G. I. P. RY OFFICERS

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON 67 YEAR-OLD EUROPEAN

Before Justices Patker and Murphy on the Appellate Side of the High Court, an application was made by Mr. A. C. Harris, a European aged 67 of years, in connection with a case in which the Agent and several other officers of the G. I. P. Railway Company are alleged to be involved.

The applicant stated in his affidavit that he was a European British subject born in London and was now doing business as a booksellers' agent in India and was residing at Bhusaval in East Khandesh District. He alleged that his relations with several officers of the G. I. P. Railway at Bhusaval were strained, because he had often reported them to higher authorities. The applicant also imputed immorality and corruption to them, particularly to Mr. C. G. Limpus Divisional Transportation Superintendent now in Bombay, and Mr. R. G. Turner, Loco Foreman at Bhusaval.

As a result of their hostile attitude to him, the applicant alleged that he was severely assaulated at Bhusaval station by Mr. C. G. Limpus and his associates on the night of 12th February 1928. The applicant was well-nigh murdered and he was robbed of Rs. 40. He reported the matter to Mr. T. G. Russell, Agent of G. I. P. Railway, who, however, took no notice of it.

In respect of this incident, the applicant filed a complaint under section 307 of the Penal Code in the court of the District Magistrate against Mr. T. G. Russell, Mr. C. G. Limpus, Mr. R. G. Turner, Mr. C. E. Duke, Mr. Hall, Mr. Callaghen, Mr. Dowherty, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Murpit and Mr. Knox.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT OF BRIBERY.

At the same time a complaint of defamation under Section 500 of the Penal Code was also filed against the applicant before the First Class Magistrate of Bhusaval, Mr. Patnis, by Mr. Duke and his son-in-law, Mr. E. Fraser. The applicant alleged that in this case a suggestion was made to him on behalf of the Magistrate that if the applicant paid Rs. 300 the whole business would be adjusted in his favour. The applicant, however, had declined to do so, and the case is still pending.

The applicant further alleged that he was receiving too much attention from the police, and on 4th June, 1928, he was arrested at Aurangabad on the strength of an order published in the Bombay Police Gazette which described him as a "cheat and an impostor and one who had absconded and broken bail." He was, however, subsequently released after due enquiries by the Magistrate at Secunderabad.

TRANSFER APPLICATION.

The applicant now approached the High Court for a transfer of the case filed by him against the various Railway officials under Section 307, as also the defamation case against him under Section 500.

Mr. D. V. Pilgaonker, Pleader, represented the applicant.

The applicant claimed that as he was a European British subject born in London, he should be tried as such by a European Magistrate. But he objected to his trial by any of the two European Magistrates in East Khandesh District. The District Magistrate Mr Montgomery, he alleged, was hostile to him, because he had made a report against that officer to the higher authorities. The other European, Mr. Constantine, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he alleged, was a new civilian and would not be able to properly deal with the cases which were complicated owing to a group of high railway officials being involved.

The applicant, therefore, prayed that both the cases be transferred to some other other European Magistrate in the West Khandesh District.

Their Lordships, Justices Patkar and Murphy, suggested that the applicant should first make the transfer application to the District Magistrate, and if he failed there to approach the High Court after that. Their Lordships, therefore, refused to interfere at this stage.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

SENTENCE REDUCED BY HIGH COURT

Justices Murphy and Patkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the reference made by the District Magistrate of Nasik in connection with the sentence of 3 months' simple imprisonment passed by the First Class Magistrate, Belgaum, on Gangi, a Phil girl of 17 years, for attempt to commit suicide.

The accused was being forcibly taken away by her husband when on the way she sought the help of a passer-by. As he husband released hold of her, the girl went aside on some pretext and threw herself into a well. The District Magistrate in his reference recommended a reaction of sentence.

Their Lordships said the girl attempted suicide in a moment of anguish caused by her husband's treatment. She should therefore be allowed benefit of the provisions of Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, relating to releasing first offenders on probation of good conduct under certain circumstances.

As however she had served a portion of her term, their Lordships directed that the sentence should be reduced to that she has already undergone.

"VANI CROSS-WORD"

The closing date of the VANI CROSS-WORD PUZZLE is extended to 10th July at the request of Northern India Competitors. Apply for leaflets with two half anna stamps.

To

K. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Post Box 101, Madras.

HYDROCELE—HAMMER

(Government Registered.)

GUARANTEED REMEDY.

BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE for Hydrocele by distinguished Homoeopath R. Sen Gupta, M.D. (America) Principal, George Medical College of Homoepathy. It ensures Safe, Sure and Radical Cure without Surgical Operation and External application. Phial (150 Pills) Re. 1 (One Rupee only). Prescriptions and Medicines are sent to Mofussil Patients for any disease. We also sell American genuine Homoeo Medicines. FRIENDS HOMOEO HOME, 65|1, Maniktola Street, Post Box—11410, Calcutta.

WONDERFUL

Astrological Books.

You can become an Astrologer yourself and can tell the future of others wonderfully by reading the following books in lucid English.

"The Golden Key to your Fortune and Future" ..... Rs. 1-0-0
"Great Indian Astrologer" .. Rs. 1-8-0
"Peeps into the Future" .... Rs. 1-0-0

Whole set Rs. 3-0-0, post free.

C. A. Johnson, Esq., 9, Serang Lane, Calcutta writes:—"Your books are beyond doubt the finest Treatises yet published in the annals of Astrology and Phychic Science. Every household should avail this golden opportunity thus securing a copy as a guide."

For copies apply to:—

THE KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BOOK-STALL,
VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2 (V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM

3 (C). Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Daweapelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

Bombay Life

RANCE Co., Ltd.,

blished in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—

S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

OMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

ra (Muharram): Mahomedan Holi-

s closed.

ood League—Ulster vs. B. B. R. A. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

O. mail steamer "Morea" with ils of 14th inst. due at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 30.

s.s. "Delta" sails at 1 p.m.

ood League—Cheshires vs. Attached Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, July 2.

t. of B.Hy. Examination, University ll, 2 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

general meeting fo the members of announced to be held on Saturday, 0th instant, is postponed to Saturday, th proximo.

CITY'S HEALTH.

following statement shows the mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday a.m. of Thursday:—

all-pox attacks 3, death nil; Cholera k nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Mortality (Exclusive of still-born) Total Mortality this day last year 74.

BAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

. Sir Phiroze Sethna has bee d President of the Bombay Vigilance iation in place of Hon. Sir Chunilal , resigned.

AMIL SCHOLAR IN BOMBAY.

ahmasri Kambar-Mani M. V. Go-araja Ayengar Avergal of Coimbatore, nowned Tamil Scholar and Editor ambanadar" has come down to this . It is proposed to arrange for a es of Tamil lectures on Ramaya a tly at Dawood Terrace, Top Floor posite to Parel Market), Parel.

SHREE NARHARI SHASTRI'S GITA PRAVACHAN.

ree Narhari Shastri Visnu Godsbe, ame of Bombay Gita Pathshala, will r pravachan on Gita to-day (Friday), e hall of Seth Gokaldas Nensey's low near Matunga (G. I. P.) Station, p.m. (S. T.). All are cordially d to attend the function.

BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

astree Vaijnath Laxman Atha- will conduct public class at hav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala er Hall, to-day (Friday) and to-row (Saturday), on "Abhijnana ntala" 8 to 9 p.m. (B. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

he N. Y. K. Steamer "Sado Maru" Colombo for Bombay on the 27th tant, and is due to arrive here on day morning, the 1st July.

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN'S UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of way workers of the G. I. P. will be held day (Friday), in the evening in Bhaji rket at Thana when the men will be plained how to assert their rights, ough Unionism. The question of the sent position of railway workers will be discussed.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the English mail steamer s.s. Morea" is expected to arrive in Bom-y at 7 a.m. to-day (Friday), which is a st Office holiday on account of Ashura", arrangements will be made or the delivery of Foreign registered rticles, on proper identification, at the indows of the delivery T. S. O.'s in Bombay, to-day.

The time at which registered articles ill be ready for delivery may be ascer-ined from the local Postmasters.

JAM-IYYATUL-ULAMA.

The eighth annual meeting of the Jam-Iyyatul-Ulama Bombay Presidency, ill be held on 10th Moharram 1347 H., nt is to-day (Friday), 9-30 p.m. (B. T.), the Juma Musjid Bombay, under the residentship of the renowned theologian Hazrat Moulana Shah Mohammed Abdul Aleem Siddiqui of Meerut.

Important resolutions on the Islamic eligious and political topics will be assed and Ulama of different places will peak on the important current topics of he day.

P. AND O. PUNJAB EXPRESS.

BOMBAY, June 28.

The B. B. and C. I. and N. W. Rail-ways P. and O. Punjab Express will leave Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday the 29th instant with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 12-50 p.m. and Lahore at 9 p.m. on Saturday and Pesha-war at 7-35 a.m. on Sunday.—A. P.

THE BROADWAY FOLLIES

ANOTHER FINE SHOW AT THE EXCELSIOR.

In presenting their fourth programme, Maestro Cherpino's Broadway Follies have maintained their high standard of entertainment, and Bombay audiences continue to appreciate a Company which for originality and versality is hard to beat. During their short stay here, they have given us a variety of dances, and though their changes of programme have been rung on in quick succession, there has always been something new to delight us.

Beautiful costumes seems to be a speciality with them, and though their stage furniture is rather limited, clever lighting effects and tasteful arrangement of scenes harmonise so perfectly as to make their efforts not only graceful but also very artistic.

Shortage of space does not allow of a full description of the programme, but it would not be out of place to mention some of the outstanding items. That talented artiste Mlle Bogdanova was seen to rare advantage in the Serenade, a graceful representation of a Spanish dance in which the costumes enhanced the general effect. In partnership with Mlle Kusnetzova, she gave a most original version of a Broadway Charleston. Mlle Larissa seems to have established herself as a particular favourite, for her Toes Dance and Miss Elevin Step were very well received, and in the latter instant, the audience clamoured for an encore. Leo Greenberg again proved himself a great success at the piano, his Rachmaninoff's Prelude being especially good. By special request, the Company repeated their Arctic Illusion which pleased as much as it did in the previous programme.

Appropriate costumes and colours lent added interest to the Polish National Dance by Mlle Kusnetzova and M. Kurovsky, while the classical Adagio was a triumph for Mlle Bogdanova and Maestro Joe Cherpino. Potash and Perlmutter was a quaint and rather grotesque item. Leo Greenberg gave another pianforte solo, and Chinkey Butterfly by the whole company, brought a very enjoyable evening to an end. This clever company will give their last performance on Friday, but their last programme promises to be a really bumper one.

" THE QUAINTS "

BOMBAY SEASON OPENS ON SATURDAY

R. B. Salisbury and his famous company "The Quaints" are returning for a short season to Bombay opening Jusc 30th with the brilliant Musical Comedy in Three Acts "The Blue Train". It was in its brilliant Musical Comedy that Lily Elsie made her return to the Stage after many years' absence.

New production for Bombay Theatre-goers will be London's best and most thrilling Play "The Silent House" at present playing to record business at the Comedy Theatre, London.

"The Quaints" produced "The Silent House" at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta, last March with great success, and lately at the Gaiety Theatre, Simla, when His Excellency the Viceroy was present, and Lord Irwin during the course of the piece, sent for Mr. Salisbury and congratulated him on the excellent acting of his Company and the success of the play.

Plans for the season are open at Messrs. Rose & Co.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12 noon.—Close Down.

7-0 p.m.—London Fashions, Mail." By Evelyn Russell.

7-10 p.m.—Indian Programme. Poet Lalitji. In some Lyrics of his own composition. Miss Mohini Bai—Vocal Music. Karim Bux—Sarangi Solo.

8-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m.—"Our London Letter". By Evelyn Russell.

9-35 p.m.—A Joint Recital. By Victor Brighte—Baritone and Atty Brighte—Solo Violin.

DANCE MUSIC.

10-0 p.m.—The Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Musical Director:—Mr. Harold Elmes. Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel.

11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

THE KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

The fourth monthly social of the Khar Youth League will take place to-day (Friday), at 10 a.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion 10th Road Khar. Among the items in the programme are music and sports. Also light refreshments will be served to the members. All the members are cordially invited to attend.

HIGH COURT

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS APPEALS FOR INJUNCTION

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF COPY RIGHT

Before Mr. Justice Norman Kemp at the High Court, a notice of motion was made by Douglas Fairbanks, and others in connection with a suit filed by them against the Indian Pictures Distributors of Bombay.

Douglas Elton Thomas Fairbanks, which is the full name of the first plaintiff, stated that he is the author of several literary works, motion pictures, etc., and among other things he is the author of the motion picture photo-play and story entitled "The Thief of Baghdad" which was copyrighted by him in United States of America in 1924. It was also copyrighted for the British Empire in London in the name of Elton Thomas which is his pen name. The said motion picture and all genuine copies thereof, bear the name of the first plaintiff as the author or producer.

The exclusive right to distribute the said picture has been granted by the first plaintiff to the second plaintiffs, United Artists Corporation.

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS.

The third plaintiffs, Madan Theatres Ld. of India, hold a license from the second plaintiffs, and have the exclusive right to distribute the said picture in India, Burma and Ceylon. They exhibited the said picture in Bombay during October 1926 and it proved extremely popular.

ALLEGED BREACH OF COPYRIGHT.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants, Indian Pictures Distributors, who are dealers in motion picture films and machinery in Bombay, imported and distributed throughout India diverse unauthorised copies and imitations of "The Thief of Baghdad" without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiffs.

Thereupon the plaintiffs, through their attorneys, called upon the defendants to give an undertaking in writing not to exhibit the said film, which the latter refused. The defendants had, by such wrongful conduct, infringed the plaintiffs' copright and other rights in the said motion picture. This has resulted in serious damage to the plaintiffs who, therefore, filed the present suit to restrain the defendants by an injunction from infringing the copyright.

THE DEFENCE.

The suit was contested by the defendants who stated that they were not in possession of the said film at present. They had it formerly, but had sold it away before the suit was filed. No injunction was, therefore, called for.

On the merits of the case, the defendants contended that the first plaintiff is not the owner of the copyright in the said film in British India as claimed by him. The defendants denied that they imported diverse copies of the said film or that the film was an unauthorised copy or imitation of the original. The copy of the film which the defendants previously possessed, was a genuine copy.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

The defendants denied that they wrongfully infringed the plaintiffs' alleged copyright. They maintained that the registration of the film in America, did not give any copyright to the plaintiffs in British India. The first plaintiff has also nothing to prove that he has a copyright in the literary work entitled "Thief of Baghdad."

The defendants also did not admit that Elton Thomas and Douglas Fairbanks are one and the same person or that Elton Thomas is the pen name of the first plaintiff. Under the circumstances, the defendents prayed that the notice of motion should be discharged.

Mr. Coltman, instructed by Messrs Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, instructed by Messrs. Lakhia Zaiwalla and Co., Solicitors, represented the defendants.

DEFENDANTS' UNDERTAKING.

After some arguments between counsel, the defendants agreed to give an undertaking not to do anything in connection with the said film, since they were not in possession of it now. Thereupon, his Lordship did not think it necessary to give an interim injunction. The defendants were given permission to apply for rescinding the undertaking, in case the plaintiffs delayed to expedite the hearing of the suit.

ALLEGED MISDELIVERY OF GOODS

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A SHIPPING COMPANY

For alleged misdelivery of goods to a wrong party, a heavy sum was claimed as damages by the International Banking Corporation of New York from the Ellerman and Bucknell Steamship Co., Ltd. and Messrs. Cory Brqs. and Co., in an interesting action before Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The plaintiffs claimed to be the endorsee and bona fide holders for value of 2 Bills of Exchange and 3 Bills of Lading. The plaintiffs' case was that by thre Bills of Lading Nos. 1446, 1449 and 1459, the 1st defendants acknowledged to have received on board the s.s. City of Lahore" from Messrs. Childs and Joseph of New York 400 bales of domestics, and undertook to carry the same from New York to Aden or Bombay. It was a term of the Bills of Lading that no goods should be delivered without the previous production of the Bills of Lading. With regard to Bills Nos. 1446 and 1449 the plaintiffs financed the shipments by advancing in New York the face value of the 2 relative Bills of Exchange for £3,450 and £2,300, drawn by the New York firm on the Bombay firm.

The amounts represented the invoice price of the goods. As regards the Bill of Lading No. 1459, it was endorsed to the plaintiffs by Messrs. Childs and Joseph in consideration of financial accommodation accorded to them by the plaintiffs. All the Bills of Lading were duly endorsed by the New York firm in favour of the plaintiff. The 2nd defendants were the 1st defendants' agents at Aden. The 1st defendants without notifying to the plaintiff carried the said goods to Aden, and there wrongfully and in breach of contract delivered the same, not to the plaintiffs, but to the 2nd defendants who gave delivery of the goods to Messrs. Childs and Joseph without production of the Bills of Lading and without the consent of the plaintiffs.

PLAINTIFFS' CONTENTION.

The plaintiffs contended that the 1st defendants were not entitled to unload the goods at Aden; that the 1st defendants were wrong in delivering there to the 2nd defendants without production of the Bills of Lading; and that the 2nd defendants were wrong in delivering the goods to Messrs. Childs and Joseph. Messrs. Childs and Joseph had become insolvent and unable to return the said Bills. On these grounds plaintiffs claimed Rs. 1,24,347 from the defendants as and by way of damages.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bayley, solicitors appeared for the plaintiffs.

Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General with Mr. Motilal C. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. represented the defendants.

The case is proceeding.

POLISH CRISIS

BARTEL FORMS CABINET

LONDON, June 27.

Warsaw.—Marshal Pilsudski for reasons of health has resigned. Bartel, ex-Vice-Premier has formed the Cabinet with Marshal Pilsudski as Minister of War. The latter will take two months' cure abroad.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 28.
Previous closing rate	... 22.13
To-day's opening rate	... 22.08
Difference	... —.05
To-day's closing rate	... 22.50
Difference	... +.37

LIVERPOOL.

	June 28.
Previous closing rate	... 11.81
To-day's opening rate	... 11.75
Difference	... —.06
To-day's closing rate	... 11.81
Difference	Unchanged.

	Rs. a. p.
Broach expectation	... 417 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, June 28.
Silver ready	... 27 7 0
Lower	... 0 2 0
Silver forward	... 27 5 0
Lower	... 0 2 0

Tone of market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, June 28. Rs. a. p.
1st Settlement	... 63 1 0
2nd Settlement	... 62 12 0

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1928.

The latest ridiculous attempt to dama the Bardoli movement on the part of Bombay's one and only yellow evening journal is to mislead the public by blazoning forth the prosaic, matter of fact account in "Young India" of how the "Bardoli Fund" is being spent as "Gandhi's Amazing Confession."

• • • •

Mahatmaji simply says that the peasants are not in need of immediate relief that the money is required for the present for educating the public in regard to the movement, for providing conveyances to the workers, and for keeping up a free kitchen in the Ashram. Nothing reprehensible in all this.

• • • •

But the "Evening News of India" is ready with the mean innuendo that the "agitators" are having a good time of it at Bardoli! The movement cannot be killed, however, by such misrepresentations.

• • • •

The latest report published by the Government of India on the working of the Reformed Constitution has assumed the proportions of a political epic. The publicity officers of Local Governments have overdone the art of "Swarajist-baiting." The net result of this exaggerated penpicture is that the reader is satisfied that the Swarajists at least kept the flag flying against tremendous odds.

• • • •

The official communique warns us against construing the report as the basis of the memoranda submitted by the various provincial governments to the Simon Commission. This warning gives the whole show away. We can easily guess the Simon edition of the same.

• • • •

We have seen Sir John Simon's latest legerdemain, but we are yet to see his last. He seems to be a pedlar in politics and uses all the arts and wiles of a street vendor in bargaining. His third (rather third degree) offer has satisfied the Crawling Lane politicians in the Punjab. But there is in it everything except equality and status. The printer's jargon borrowed by the jo-hukumies "stet us" cannot mean status.

• • • •

The enterprising G. I. P. Railway, through its energetic Publicity Officer, is holding out the alluring bait to "travel round the triangle," at the plebeian rate of Rs. 7-8 only! We wish the Company every success in its experimental venture with the hope that the too frequent availing oneself of this concession may not lead one into the problem of the "Eternal Triangle."

• • • •

Mr. D. D. Daruwala, ex-Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality, has submitted to the Corporation his report on the thorny problem of the city's drainage, in which he turns down the "activated sludge process."

• • • •

Whatever the phrase "the activated sludge process" may mean (it seems something like a judicial process to the lay mind!) it is hoped the Municipal road inspectors will be active,—now that we are in the midst of a right royal monsoon—in seeing that the sludge and slush on the roads is removed by a quickened process.

• • • •

The present method is to collect it in the form of small pyramids near footpaths to be dispersed again on the roads by the pedestrian or vehicular traffic, or washed and carried away into gutters by the continual showers.

• • • •

"It is Cheaper to Marry" was the title of a film recently shown in Bombay.

• • • •

While admitting that sometimes—not always, mind you!—it is cheaper to marry, it is an undeniable fact that keeping up the marriage show is the dearest especially is it "dearest" to get oneself unmarried!

• • • •

Customer "What are you crying for, my lad?"

Barber's Boy—"Cause father has invented a new soap substitute, and every time a customer comes, I get washed as an advertisement."

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S MEETINGS

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS

It may be remembered that the Agent of the G.I.P. Rly. has requested the Union to give him one month's time for consideration of various demands which have been forwarded to him. In response to that, the Union has laid down a necessary programme of propaganda and meetings to be held at different centres within the next 20 days with a view to strong organisation in the event of a strike.

(1) Matunga 20th July; (2) Parel 2nd July, (3) Dongri 18th July, (4) Kurla 6th July, (5) Kalyan 14th July, (6) Lonavla 22nd July, (7) Kasara 17th July, (8) Karjat 9th July, (9) Poona 12th July; (10) Dhond 21st July; (11) Talegaon 15th July; (12) Thana 29th June.

FUTURE OF ARMY IN INDIA

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

In a leading article on the future of the army in India "The Pioneer" writes that enquiries in Simla reveal complete lack of knowledge about the alleged memorandum published in "Forward," and said by that paper to have been issued by Sir Andrew Skeen to different army Commands in India in connection with the improvement of the army.—A. P.

INDIAN OLYMPIC TEAM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you please, for the information of the Sport-loving public, publish in your esteemed columns, the reasons that led to the Supersession of Mr. Jaipal Singh's claim to the Captainship of the Indian Olymphic Hockey Team during the Oympic game at Amsterdam. Was he considered inferior to Mr. Pennigar, the present Captain. I sincerely congratulate Mr. Jaipal Singh on having refused to play in the team, as a protest, after having participated in the first two matches in the Olympic tournaments.—Yours etc.

"ONE INTERESTED."

Bombay, June 23-6-28.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The following meetings of tenants will be held to-day (Friday), to support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act:—(1) Javale Buildings, Dadar, at 2 p.m. (2) Jitekar's Wadi, Thakurdwar, at 3-30 p.m.

MARTYRDOM OF PROPHET'S GRANDSON

BOMBAY MUSLIMS OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY

The Mahomedans would celebrate their Ashura of Muharram to-day to commemorate the martyrdom of Husain, the Prophet's grandson. It was a ten-days' mourning which ends to-day.

During the last ten nights "Majlises" were held in Mahomedan localities, especially the Imambara when sermons were delivered and elegies recited describing the saint's martyrdom.

Formerly the occasion was celebrated more as a holiday than as a period of mourning and much money was spent on frivolities. But now for some years past the desirable amount of seriousness has been introduced, as witness the increase in the number of Majlises. But the element of holiday has not altogether been liminated.

CASE WITHDRAWN

In the Court of Mr. Khairaz, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Jeejeebhoy Nowroji Todiwala made an application withdrawing the case against Mr. Pochaji Burjorji Lam which was granted by His Worship.

The applicant in the course of his application stated that the cases in His Worship's Court were postponed "sine die," pending the decision in the High Court Suit No. 4042 of 1924 (Pochaji Burjorji Lam, who was defendant in the case versus Jijibhoy Nowroji Toddywalla who was defendant in the case).

He further stated that a Judge's Order was taken by Consent in the said High Court Suit on 14th March 1928, whereby Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver, appointed in the said Suit, was directed to hand over to his attorneys the Securities and cash in his hands after deducting his commission, costs and charges in full satisfaction of all my claims against the plaintiff (the accused).

It was one of the terms of the said Consent Order that he (complainant) should abandon all prosecutions launched by him against the plaintiff (i.e, the accused) in this case as they related to the items in the partnership accounts, which had been disposed of in the said suit.

The application, as stated above, was granted by His Worship.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.

Davar's College of Commerce.

(Established 28 Years).

India's Future Depends on Banking, Shipping, Insurance and Joint Stock Company Expansion.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.) and General Commerce Courses (L. C. C., B. Com. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (C. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as additional tacked in Course, as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED from 1st July, 1928, AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions at Poona. Write for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

Enrol Now

for 1929 EXAMINATIONS in

Accountancy, Banking, Company Management, Secretarial Practice and Auditing

Best Staff, Best Training, Best Results.

If in doubt, ask any Commerce Student.

Apply for free Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc., at

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute,

Yusuf Bldg. Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

USE

MAWS

Flooring Tile

Always available from

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1928.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, appointed in April, 1926, has just been published. It is a big and comprehensive report of about a thousand pages and is the work of a Commission which in many respects is the first of its kind, from which mighty things have been expected by the public. There have been before several Commissions dealing with specific branches of agriculture in India, like the Famine Commissions of 1880, 1890 and 1901, the Irrigation Commission of 1903 and the Committee on Co-operation of 1915. But the present Commission was the first charged with the investigation of general agricultural conditions in India. Unfortunately, both the personnel and terms of reference of the Commission were defective. In the first place there were in it too many European officials and ex-officials and the Indian element was too weak and inexperienced and in the second place the question of land revenue assessment, which is the most vital factor in the consideration of Indian agriculture, was excluded from the terms of reference. It was composed of five Indians, Sir Ganga Ram, Dr. L. K. Hyder, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Prof. N. N. Ganguli and the Raja of Parlakimedi, and five Englishmen, the Marquess of Linlithgow (Chairman), Sir H. S. Lawrence, Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir James MacKenna, Mr. Hubert Calvert and Mr. F. Noyce. The absence of an Indian majority, of an Indian Chairman and of a majority of men of intimate, varied and fairly practical knowledge of Indian agriculture is responsible for many defects in the Commission's work and its final report. Again as it was expressly forbidden to make recommendations regarding Government's policy of assessing land revenue and levying irrigation charges, the Commission has touched upon almost every conceivable factor determining the economic position of the ryot, but is silent on the land revenue policy, the foremost factor in grinding down the ryot to his present plight. This anomaly gives ground for the suspicion that Government's chief concern in appointing the Commission may be to devise means of ensuring a larger and steadier revenue from the ryots. But for this one great defect the terms of reference were wide, the Commission having been asked to examine and report on the present conditions of agriculture and rural economy in all their aspects and "to make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the rural population."

The scope of the Commission's work was so vast and the the expert knowledge available among its members so limited, that the best thing for it would have been to confine itself to the root evils in the present agricultural conditions and to suggest a few definite and thoroughly practicable remedies, well within the resources of the Central and the Provincial Governments. But the Commission attempted too much, probed into the minutest detail and has made numerous recommendations, good, bad and indifferent, with little special reference to the most urgent reforms or to the financial resources of the country available at present or in the immediate future. The Commissioners almost apologetically say: "Our recommendations extend to so wide a field that it has not been possible for us to frame any exact estimate of the cost of such of our proposals as involve expenditure or to classify them in order of urgency." Many of the hundreds of recommendations of the Commission are either of minor importance or have been suggested in the past by officials or the public and have been held up or turned down by Government on financial grounds. Some of the recommendations, for example those on subsidiary industries, are superficial. A more rigorous selection of recommendations and special stress on the urgent and financially feasible ones would have enhanced the practical value of the report. The Commission specially emphasises the need for a wide and elaborate organisation of agricultural research throughout the country, with a first class research institute at the top and a number of subordinate research centres in the provinces, all co-ordinated or guided by an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Ample funds are to be placed at the disposal of this Imperial Council, fifty lakhs down and annual additions being considered the "minimum grant which can usefully be made." Then the provincial Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges are to be expanded and strengthened with more men, specially higher officers, with higher pay. And the Departments are to be assisted by special propaganda Committees provided with all necessary funds. This is crowned with the following remark on this head: "We record our considered opinion that restriction of recruitment for the new superior provincial agricultural services to a province or even to India would tell seriously on efficiency. From the point of view of wider outlook and variety of experience officers recruited from abroad can make a valuable contribution to the development of Indian agriculture and we therefore strongly endorse the hope expressed by the Royal Commission on Superior Civil Services in India in regard to the continued co-operation of European officers." This is the most imposing part of an imposing scheme of agricultural reform. The Commission's enthusiasm for agriculture is admirable and transcends all petty considerations of economy and all parochial limitations. The scheme of research is plausible, for who can deny the need for research in Agriculture, the main basis of India's prosperity? The scheme, by itself, is even sound, funds permitting after more urgent needs are met. But bitter past experience fills us with the fear that in practice the scheme may be pursued at the expense of more urgent reforms like bringing land revenue assessment under the control of the legislatures, establishment of land mortgage banks, compulsory primary education and popular agricultural instruction, that the old story of a costly, top-heavy organisation may be once again repeated, and that Government would first seize upon the recommendation to secure the "continued co-operation of European officers," recruited from the British Isles, invoking the authority of the unanimous verdict of the Royal Commission. We believe that, since agricultural knowledge is actually beneficial mainly to the extent its gist is brought home to the ryot, reform must begin from the bottom with the education of the ryot. Research work is, of course, not to be neglected, but should be confined to its most practical form within available means. Fair research work is even now being done in India. It only needs to be better co-ordinated and made less academic and more practical. As regards the superior officers, both past experience and a sound instinct of self-preservation convince us that the policy of Indianisation must be followed in all but exceptional cases, where properly qualified Indians are not at all available. Besides where non-Indian experts are necessary, they may be recruited from America or Germany or Russia or any part of the world and not necessarily from the British Isles. And the experts must be genuine experts, in more than a euphemistic sense. Finally, let it not be forgotten, as many Indians as necessary can be sent abroad to be trained as experts. The London "Times" is "doubtful whether Indian politicians will relish the Commission's criticism of restriction of recruitment." There need be no doubt about this. Indians do not relish and will not allow the Europeanisation of the Indian Services.

It is not possible in one article to comment upon all of the more important recommendations of the Commission. The report as a whole breathes much lip sympathy with the Indian peasant and contains some recommendations which are bound to be of practical value. It is a pity, however, that the vital subject of subsidiary cottage industries is dealt with in a superficial and haphazard manner. It is remarkable that there is not in the whole report of a thousand pages one word about hand-spinning. But more about this in another article. From every point of view the best part of the report is that which emphasises the need for Government's initiative in the whole task of improving village life in India. "We have no hesitation in affirming," say the Commissioners, "that the responsibility in initiating the steps required to effect this improvement rests with Government." The force of this truth, they add, "is inadequately appreciated by the Government of India and by local Governments, and the necessity that the rural problem should be attacked as a whole and at all points simultaneously is still insufficiently present to their minds." The Commissioners regard the Governors' responsibility as specially heavy. They say: "The immediate responsibility of provincial Governors in this matter is the heavier since the services most directly concerned with rural development are administered by provincial agency, and since it is they alone who provide a link between the reserved and the transferred departments." The people will not shrink from assuming the full responsibility for rural reconstruction when they have the full power in their own hands.

JUSTICE IN MIRTHFUL MOOD.

The farcical trial and sentence passed on Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist leader who tasted the sweets of dictatorial power in Hungary during his short-lived Government of 1919, are symptomatic of the feeling uppermost in that country to get rid of all associations which will imperil Hungarian rapprochement with Italy and be looked upon with disfavour by Hungary's constant friend, England. That there is sympathy for Bela Kun and the Communists amongst large sections of the population in Hungary is a fact which Count Tizza and the other members of the old nobility who now pull the strings in Hungarian politics cannot deny. Their idea is to conciliate this opinion. They have succeeded to a great extent. The acquittal of Bela Kun's secretary immediately owing to the clever device of punishing the young lady with placing her under "strict arrest" for the time she had already been detained by the police, and sentencing Bela Kun to "one day's fasting a month" for the three months of his imprisonment have a Gilbertian touch about it. After this he is to be deported and so long as he does not return again to attend "political and literary conferences" Hungary will take no notice of him.

MAGNIFICENT PHILANTHROPY

Sir Annamalai Chettiar's splendid gift of twenty lakhs and his offer to transfer the collegiate institutions founded and managed by him at Chidambaram to form a University endowment fund enables the Presidency of Madras to have soon the proud privilege of possessing a University at Chidambaram of the unitary type with residential arrangement for one thousand students. The Government of Madras have accepted Sir Annamalai's magnificent offer and are busy preparing a bill incorporating a scheme for the new University. It will be placed before the next session of the Legislative Council of the province. The Chettiar community is well-known for philanthropy, but Sir Annamalai has distinguished himself in a unique manner by the very practical step he has taken to advance the cause of education in India. May his noble example serve as a stimulus to our other merchant-princes.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN GERMANY

BETTER TREATED THAN IN ENGLAND

The following impressions about Germany given by Mr. K. S. Hirlekar who has recently returned from that country will, no doubt, make interesting reading. Mr. Hirlekar lived in Germany—in different parts of it—for over six years and during that period he studied the arts of photography and cinematography both in theory and practice While in Germany, he was the Berlin correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle." It may be mentioned here that Mr. Hirlekar was, for the most part of his education in Germany, financially supported by Shrimati Lila Singh of Bhagalpur who is well-known in India for her interest in the progress of education in India.

HAPPY RECOLLECTIONS.

In the course of the conversation which Mr. Hirlekar had with our representative, he said:—

"To remember those days of my stay in that country is really, I must say, a pleasure and a happiness. A 'free and clean atmosphere,' a pleasant and agreeable environment, a fine and good treatment both in private and public life and a good reception of individuals of any society without either distinction or prejudice. These are the most characteristic features of Continental and especially of German life. The Germans are social, frank and cultured people in comparison with Anglo-Saxons, a fact which is even admitted by their opponents. They give the foreigners the same treatment which they expect from them in return. It was a striking thing to me brought up in our 'peculiar' oriental atmosphere, that they give due respect to other races and cultures. The case of Indians is different from that of other races. There is a sort of affinity existing between the two races, which can be attributed to the common Aryan stock and language (Sanskrit). It can, in this country, be called sentimental but it plays an important role in mutual friendly relations between Germany and our country. There is still another reason. German science and philosophy, philology, mythology, religion, phonetics and grammar, owe an incalculable debt to the language, literature and philosophy of the old Aryan Hindus. We, Indians, have acquired a place of honour and esteem in the eyes of the world, because of the selfless and ceaseless labours of German scholars to study and publish great masterpieces of Hindu culture. Further, is there any other country in the world which takes so much interest in our country as Germany? To illustrate the point, it can be mentioned that Germany has got 30 chairs for Sanskrit whereas Great Britain has got only 5.

POST-WAR CHANGES.

In addition to these things, the War has brought great changes in political, economical, social and psychological conditions of the people. They are more or less in the same boat as we Orientals who are struggling for their birth-right—freedom. A brief comparison between Germany and India would be

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"The white man's mission to rule, to domineer, to annex is blazoned forth on every page of history."

SRINIVAS SASTRI.

Where Is The Change of Heart?

We publish elsewhere an interview with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel which seems to falsify the hopes that have been raised of a speedy and honorable settlement of the Bardoli question. Mr. Patel says that there are no indications of a change of heart on the part of Government and that so long as Government are determined to suppress a purely economic movement by sheer brute force and stake all their reputation for the sake of prestige there can be no possibility of any settlement. We trust the Government of Bombay have now at least realised that if they regard their prestige as the supreme consideration, no settlement is possible. The Bardoli peasants are determined fighters. Mr. Munshi speaking in Surat said: "India which is the land of all leaders and no followers, has for the first time witnessed eighty thousand people following the orders of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel without any hesitation or doubt." As the history of the Non-Co-operation movement shows it is not true that India is the land of all leaders and no followers but there could be no doubt that if there is any mass movement that is bound to succeed it is the Bardoli Satyagraha movement. The re-election without contest of the M.L.C.'s who had resigned on the Bardoli issue and the increasing number of resignations of village Patels should bring home to Government that it is not by propaganda of the kind, which Mr. Vallabhbhai has effectively exposed, but by meeting the modest and just demand of the peasants that they will rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of all right-thinking men and women in the Presidency.

Wanted: Prompt Reply.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik has done well to acquaint the public with the shabby treatment meted out by Government to members of the Bombay Legislative Council in regard to supplying them with official reports, reports containing facts and figures on which they can base their criticism of Government's land revenue. The public statement he makes is entitled to a prompt reply from Government, if they have one. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay must have been misled by his advisers when he permitted himself to remark in his letter to Mr. Mody that representatives of the public did not go armed with facts and figures. Rao Bahadur Naik makes the definite charge against Government that when after a lot of delay he did secure from them "printed copies of the reports of Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas", they were given to him "with the most relevant portions cut off." He complains that only those parts which Government rejected as useless were supplied to him. The public can draw its own conclusions from this reluctance on the part of Government to supply the necessary information to Mr. Naik. But if they have a case they must take up his challenge promptly. The Press has been treated even worse. Copies of the reports of Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Anderson have not yet been supplied to it. On enquiry we are informed that these reports have not yet been published.

Interesting Development.

The London Conference on Industrial Reorganisation and Industrial Relations, shortly and less pomposuly called the Mond Conference, is an indication of an interesting development in the attitude of a group of British capitalists towards organised Labour in Britain. The Mond group, anxious to promote the immediate development of several key industries in the country which are languishing because even if capital is forthcoming England finds it a difficult job to secure lost markets, hopes in order to increase mass production at cheap cost to placate organised Labour in Britain by showing a readiness to consider its demands regarding wages and hours of work favourably. The General Council of the British Trade Union Congress has by a majority accepted the view that negotiations with this class of capitalists are desirable. The report of the Committee set up by the Mond Conference advocates the establishment of a National Industrial Council, representative of both the Employers and the Trade Union Congress. There is strong opposition on the part of a section of British Labour to the Council scheme, but a large number of the Right Wing Labour leaders are willing to give it a trial.

Against International Good Feeling.

On the representation of the German Consul-General in Calcutta the Bengal Board of Film Censors have banned the exhibition of the film "Dawn." As we mentioned some time ago in these columns, referring to protests in the German Press when the film was exhibited in Brussels and attempts were made to exhibit it in London, the story of the film is chiefly concerned with the part Nurse Edith Cavell took in helping prisoners of war to escape. The manner in which events leading to her execution have been pictured created a storm of controversy and indignation in Germany and for this country it should be considered a matter of good taste not to hinder the progress of international harmony, so difficult to achieve after a great world war, by insisting upon patronising films of this type. It does not do any nation any good to revive the bitterness of war memories and film producers all the world over need to be taught a lesson that there are many other subjects than the incidents of the Great War which should claim their attention.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY A... THE THEISTIC ATTITUD...

AN ABSURD RESOLUTION

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE, M.D.)

Those of us who have suspected, for long time, that the Bombay Universi... was showing symptoms of senile dec... have had our worst fears confirmed ... reading its acceptance of a motion ... Prof. G. N. Gokhale to appoint a Co... mittee to report on the feasibility of ... culcating a theistic attitude in the ed... cation imparted by the University ... general, and affiliated colleges in par... cular. It is true that seventeen membe... out of forty showed that they we... sensible enough to appreciate the absu... dity of the proposition by voting again... it. Still, the numbers who voted in ... vour of such a queer proposition show... their lack of a sense of humour, a... their old fashioned mentality. Wh... has happened to alarm Prof. Gokh... and his co-adjutors so much, as to ma... them think that, unless the Universi... inculcates a theistic attitude in the st... dents, the Bombay Presidency, if not t... whole of India, will go to the dogs? ... would appear that all this pother ... caused by a speech recently delivered ... London by Sir Stanley Reed to the effe... that Bombay was in the grip of Mat... rialism. How Sir Stanley will laug... when he learns the effect of his po... prandial remarks on the City he is sa... to love so much! Most probably, S... Stanley never, for a moment, meant b... Materialism the alleged decrease in ... belief in God by the students of Bomb... I, for one, think I understand his mea... ing to be quite a different thing altog... ther. Anyhow, this has evidently scar... Prof. Gokhale and his colleagues and th... have lost no time in trying to apply t... remedy. Prof. Gokhale is a believer ... God and he would like his belief to be... shared by all, otherwise the danger o... Atheism and Materialism looms large... before the Indian world.

WHAT IS THE REAL TROUBLE?

The good and pious man! Whatever may be his ideas about Atheism, and what he may really understand by it, one is curious to know what idea of God he would like the students to have. How opinions differ in this world! While Prof. Gokhale thinks that all the political and other troubles in India are due to a weak or no belief in God, there are many eminent people who sincerely and honestly believe that the trouble with the world at large is still too much belief in God and little or no belief in Humanity. Man waste his time and energy with a being or beings who are above his adulations while he neglects his fellow-men who need all his attention. Again, while Prof. Gokhale, and others of his way of thinking, believe that a belief in God is essential for right living, many think that a proper knowledge of natural philosophy, and the true value of life, are what is badly needed. But why should Prof. Gokhale be so alarmed? In our present state of knowledge most people, in this country at any rate, believe in some god or gods. Some have a firm and positive belief in such existence, and others have a vague and shadowy ideas. Prof. Gokhale, himself, does not appear to be very particular or precise about what sort of God he would like the students to believe in. He does not define his own idea of the deity, though it would be very interesting to know his conception of such a being. He is reported to have said that it is immaterial whether the students believe in God or in the concourse of atoms provided they have a theistic attitude. All this is very vague and unpracticable as Prof. T. K. Sahani and Dr. J. J. Mody quite rightly pointed out. How on earth can students, who by their studies of the sciences, believe in the concourse of atoms, and who know that in the Universe there is nothing that points to a beginning or end, how can they believe that there is a god, really a superman, at the back of Cosmos? Does this sort of thing lead to honesty and clarity of thought and sincerity of belief? Or to cant and hypocrisy? Though there is hope of seeing the Bombay University soon constituting itself into a college of theologians to define God according to Prof. Gokhale's conception, it would be interesting to know among the different ideas of God or gods which prevail in this country, what particular deity or deities will be more in favour with the students. There is, for instance, Jehovah who claims to be the only true God. All others are false. He claimed to have created the Universe out of nothing and he placed our Earth in the centre of it. From a mere tribal God he has been expanded into the Creator of the Universe. He was jealous, capricious and revengeful. He exacted blind obedience and was fond of flesh and blood. He acted erratically, made blunders, could not destroy his own creatures (the devils) and wanted the blood of his only son for satisfaction. Though still worshipped by Northern Europeans and the Jews, will the students like such a god?

WHICH GOD?

Or will they prefer his only son whom the Jews slew to satisfy his father and to wipe away the sins of the world? More cultured than his father, he has left us some excellent moral precepts and ethical codes. The religion he estab-

(Continued from page 9.)

CALL TO STIFFEN BOYCOTT

WORST IN 20 YEARS

TERRIBLE DARLINGTON TRAIN TRAGEDY

RESCUE PARTIES' FRANTIC EFFORTS

LONDON, June 27.

Ten persons were killed and thirty injured in the collision of a excursion train proceeding from Scarborough to Newcastle with a goods train outside Darlington station.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 28.

The Darlington train disaster was one of the worst that have occurred in Britain during 20 years. The curious feature was that while the second coach was pushed right through the third the first coach was hardly damaged.

The terrible spectacle of the dead and injured including women and children penned in in telescoped carriages was described by a passenger who, interviewed by Reuter, said that brakes were applied as the train was leaving Darlington. Afterwards there was a violent shock and lights went out. The engine of the passenger train was flung on its side and the front bogey wheels were hurled twenty yards. Rows or seats were piled up on the top of each other in telescoped carriages and terribly mutilated paassengers were sandwiched between them. Rescue parties made frantic efforts to extricate them, using axes and saws to hack away debris. Doctors rushed to the spot and administered drugs to fortify the injured during the ordeal of extrication.—Reuter.

22 PERSONS DEAD

LONDON, June 29.

(Later).—The death roll in the Darlington train collision has now risen to 22.—Reuter.

EX-MAHARAJAH OF NABHA

REPRESENTATIONS TO GOVERNMENT

MADRAS, June 28.

New India understands that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer had a prolonged discussion with Mr. T. E. Moir, Finance Member of the Madras Government on certain important matters relating to ex-Maharajah of Nabha before forwarding representations on those questions to the Government of India.—A. P.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS BILL

LORDS PASS THIRD READING

LONDON, June 27.

The House of Lords passed the third reading of the Indian High Court's Bill without discussion. The Bill now goes to the House of Commons.—Reuter.

PERSO-RUSSIA AERIAL MAIL SERVICE

LONDON, June 27.

The Post Office announces that the through weekly air mail service, established with Persia via Russia, will be available for all classes of correspondence except parcels at a special fee of eighteen pence per ounce in addition to the ordinary postage. The time of posting in London is six in the morning on Thursdays and the time of transit is about five days to Teheran and eight to Bushire.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S CONTEMPT OF INDIA

LIBERAL LEADERS SPEAK OUT

WANTED : BOLD AND COURAGEOUS POLICY

SIMON "CONCESSION" TURNED DOWN

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in an interview to the "Leader" with regard to Simon Commission's decision regarding the taking of evidence in camera said:—Whether these tactics will succeed everywhere and to what extent remains to be seen. But it will make not the slightest impression on the Liberals. What is wanted is a bold and courageous policy on the part of the Government of England of which there has been no evidence so far, nor is likely to be in the future. This being the position, there is absolutely no reason to alter or modify their attitude. On the contrary the contempt with which the vote of the Assembly and the votes of so many provincial Councils have been treated, the utter disregard shown by the Government of England to the opinion of all Indian political parties and the unscrupulous propaganda carried on by certain sections of the press in England against them, only point to the course namely that the Simon Commission must be left by us even more severely alone than it has hitherto been.—A. P.

SUCCESS OF THE BOYCOTT

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA ON SIMON'S LATEST

Bombay, June 28.

"The latest announcement regarding Sir John Simon's acceptance of the resolution of the Punjab Committee is the best testimony that can be borne", declared the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna in an interview with the "Chronicle", "to the intensity and strength of the Boycott movement. That the belated concession now made by Sir John Simon does not materially alter the situation and therefore leaves unaffected the attitude of the leaders of the boycott movement, has been made clear in the expressions of opinion that have been made by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and other responsible leaders. I fully share that view. I would only say to the members of the Punjab Committee. "You may flatter yourselves, if you like, that Sir John Simon has yielded to you. The truth is that the show of yielding is really due more to the boycotters than to your Committee. If the Committee however, think that they have attained equality of opportunities and status, disillusionment is surely in store for them."

"In the speech at the lunch given by Col. Gidney on the eve of his departure and in the recent communique issued from England, Sir John Simon had said that the last word had been uttered by him in regard to the terms of co-operation with the Indian Committee. Sir John has now, by his action, recognised that, in politics, there is nothing like settled facts. I would make a present to Sir John Simon of Abraham Linchon's saying, that nothing is ever settled unless it is rightly settled. Indians would never rest content until an adequate number of representative Indians are appointed directly to the Commission."

SILENT ON MAIN QUESTION

NO CAUSE FOR JUBILATION

MADRAS, June 29.

Since the last interview with him on the Simon Commission's reply to the Punjab Committee Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has declared that the concession did not give any cause for jubilation, for the concession in his view is really on a minor point, the Commission remaining silent over the main question, namely the authority of the Legislative Committees, and their position and powers at the stage of the discussion of the report.

NO EQUALITY GRANTED.

Mr. K. V. Menon (Justicite), while recognising that equality has not been granted, says that a great advance has been made.

Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliar deprecates the tendency to boost up the "climbdown."—A. P.

NON-BRAHMINS AND SIMON COMMISSION

A VEILED THREAT TO BOMBAY GOVT

POONA, June 27.

Mr. D. S. Javalkar, General Secretary of the non-Brahmin Party of the Bombay Presidency in the course of a statement to the press says:—

Sir John Simon has accepted the proposals of the Punjab Committee and thereby shown that this equality of status between the Commission and the Committee, would have really satisfied the non-Brahmins even that section of them who spoke of boycott up till now. But the unjustifiable policy of the Government of Bombay in trampling down the aspirations of non-Brahmins by not giving the Minister's Portfolio to a non-Brahmin is likely to give fresh impetus to boycotters among them. And none can predict what line of action the non-Brahmins will chalk out in their conference to be held shortly at Kalyan.—A. P.

"TOO LATE"

"PIONEER" ON SIMON CLIMB DOWN

The "Pioneer" writes:—

A concession has been secured from the Chairman of the Simon Commission by the Committee appointed by the Punjab Legislative Council to co-operate with the Commission in its important task. Sir John Simon has agreed to that Committee's demand that there should be no distinction made between the members of the Statutory Commission and the members of the Committee in the matter of examination of witnesses or access to documentary evidence. It was a grave blunder in the first place to introduce the provision regarding 'in camera' evidence in the manner it was introduced. Had, however, Sir John Simon cleared up suspicions immediately attention was called to the inferences to be drawn from the provision of the inferior status of the Indian Committees, his action might have strengthened the position of those who desired to co-operate with the Commission. But it is too late now to have any such effect. It is some months since Sir John said that he had delivered himself of his last pronouncement with regard to procedure and his consent to the terms of the Punjab Committee's ultimatum—the Committee's resolution amounted to nothing more or less—savours too much of a concession wrung from unwilling hands. As we have already pointed out, by the granting of the point about 'in camera' evidence Sir John admits that he was wrong from the first in not granting Indians equality of status and this admission implies the invalidity of the body of which he is the chairman.

FROM PEKING TO NANKING

TRANSFER OF CAPITAL SETTLED

CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LONDON, June 28.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist Foreign Minister, Wang, interviewed by Reuter, asserted that the question of transferring the capital from Peking to Nanking had been definitely settled. The Metropolitan area of Peking had been abolished and the tract in question had been placed under the control of the Provincial authorities of Chihli. He said that the attitude of the Legations was immaterial. Questions of transfer of Posts and orders given to the Nanking Salt Administration with regard to the disposal of Gabelle revenue (which Chamberlain described in Commons as irregular yesterday) were matters outside his province.

Mr. Wang added that all Chinese diplomatic representatives and officers abroad were now under his control and they flew the Nationalist flag. He was transacting the usual diplomatic business with foreign representatives in China. "Recognition" was not worrying at present. There was was no tworrying at present. There was no likelihood of Nationalists renewing relations with the Soviet in the near future.—Reuter.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

ADJOURNED FOR A MONTH

LONDON, June 28.

Cairo.—Royal Decree has been issued —Reuter.

END OF TOBACCO STRIKE

OFFER OF MEDIATION ACCEPTED

LONDON, June 27.

Athens.—The General Federation of Labour has accepted the Government's offer to mediate in the tobacco dispute, and nominated a delegates committee which will examine the workers' claims. It is believed that the end of the strike is imminent.—Reuter.

MR. HOOVER'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

LONDON, June 27.

Washington.—Mr. Hoover intends to resign the Secretaryship of Commerce before July 15 in order to devote himself to the presidential campaign.—Reuter.

SIMON'S SOP

DR. SUBBAROYAN DELIGHTED

MADRAS, June 27.

Dr. Subbaroyan, Chief Minister, Madras Government, interviewed by a special correspondent of the "Hindu" at Ootacamund expressed delight at the Simon Commission's recent announcement. He thought that this would lead to co-operation of a larger number of Indians because it removed the sinister bar so far as provincial committees were concerned. He was pleased to see that this would lead to the election of a committee even by other legislatures because there was really no obstacle to the election of such committes now. He hoped that the Central Legislature would also proceed to elect a committee at the next session and then demand from the commission wha they thought was necessary for their co-operation.—A.P.

WILL BARDOLI QUESTION BE SETTLED?

MR. VALLABHBHAI SEES NO SIGN

POLICY OF DIVIDE AND RULE

"EVENING NEWS'" LIBEL ANSWERED

In view of the impression widely held about an impending settlement of the Bardoli question and the propaganda carried on by the Anglo-Indian Press and Government officials against the leaders of the Bardoli Satyagraha our Bardoli correspondent interviewed Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on the subject. The following is the interview:

Q: Is there any truth in the rumours and reports appearing in the press about the impending settlement of the Bardoli struggle?

A: I see no signs of a settlement in the near future. As there are no indications of a change of heart on the part of Government and all rumours and reports about the settlement are likely to mislead public opinion and to create mischief and cause harm to the cause which it is my humble privilege to represent. I have claimed nothing more than bare justice for the people of Bardoli. And so long as Government is determined to suppress a purely economic movement by sheer brute force and to stake all its reputation for the sake of prestige there can be no possibility of any settlement. I am always agreeable to any settlement honourable to the people of Bardoli.

Q: It was announced by Government that rupees one lac had been collected at the time of the last press note issued on the 30th of May and it is now reported in the Anglo-Indian Press that Rs. 131,000 have been collected by this time. Do you think these figures are correct?

A: I have no doubt that the former statement was grossly inaccurate, and no statement showing the figures of collections has yet been officially published by Government, but I have reasons to believe that the reports appearing in Anglo-Indian Press about the revenue collections are intended as propaganda and probably these figures include the amounts realised by the so-called sales of confiscated lands and the value of property illegally attached for which there is bound to be civil litigation in future.

Q: Is there any truth in the statement appearing in the "Times of India" to the effect that the Anavil Khatedars have all paid up the arrears of their land revenue and only the Kunbis have remained adamant?

A: No, this statement is wholly inaccurate. Most of the Anavils have stood as firm as the Kunbis and other class of people and they are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with them. In fact, Surbhon the stronghold of Anavils is considered to be the strongest centre of Satyagrahis by Government and the collections from Sarbhon group have been admittedly the lowest. Even the Talatis of this centre have resigned their long services and it was in the street of these Anavils where the barbarous experiment of posting Pathan pickets was tried without any effect. It has been brought to my notice that in order to create divisions between the Anavils and the Kunbis an attempt has been made to represent that Rs. 3,266 and odds have been recorded on behalf of the Anavil Khatedars of Sarbhon who are members of the Sarbhon Cotton Co-operative Sales Society from one Ghela Parag of Navsari in whose ginning factory about 37 cotton bales had been attached last month alleging that they belonged to these Anavil Khatedars. This, however, is a bogus and a fraudulent transaction and Ghela Parag himself had given notice through his pleader that he owned nothing to these Khatedars and the bales belonged to him. I am afraid this is a part of the game of "Divide et Impera." They are playing to create divisions between the two communities.

'MALICIOUS LIBEL.'

Q: It is reported in the "Evening News" that you hold extensive lands in Kaira where there is going to be a revision of settlement next year and therefore "you are fighting this outpost war" here. What would you say about this?

A:—It is a malicious libel as I hold no lands in Kaira or elsewhere. In fact, I have no desire to hold any land or property except the honour, and the reputation of the peasants of Gujarat, which I consider to be more valuable than any amount of landed property. I have no knowledge of the intention of Government to revise the assessment of land revenue in Kaira next year. But I know that conflicting reports of two Settlement Officers of Government have been the cause of delaying the revision in Kaira for about 4 or 5 years.

Our representative then put him some other questions but Sjt. Vallabhbhai seemed rather disinclined to answer them as he did not like to hazard any misunderstandings at the present juncture. He preferred to wait for the further developments. Our representative subsequently thanked him for the courtesy shown and left the Bardoli Camp.

PEASANTS LIVE ON HERBS

BARDOLI SHOWS ITS METTLE

Having initiated the movement in support of the Bardoli Satyagraha and contributed liberally towards the Bardoli Fund, it appears Bombay is determined to closely watch the struggle that is now being waged in Bardoli between the peaceful peasants and the Government. Another largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Thursday evening under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A., when prominent leaders addressed the gathering denouncing the policy of the Government in Bardoli and peldging Bombay's help to the Satyagraha campaign at Bardoli. The meeting was specially convened to congratulate the seven Gujarati M. L. C.'s who had resigned on the Bardoli issue and who had just been returned unopposed to the Legislative Council.

PEASANTS LIVE ON HERBS.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta gave a vivid description of the sufferings of the Bardoli people. She had herself seen many people living on herbs and fruits and bare grains. Yet they were undergoing these privations in a cheerful spirit because they were convinced their cause was a just one and ultimately bound to win (applause).

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said that the agriculturists of Bardoli were fighting for justice and although it might appear that 'might' was triumphing over 'right', in

(Continued on next page.)

SEAS OF PLATITUDES

AGRICULTURE COMMISSION'S REPORT

INDIAN PRESS' CONDEMNATION

MADRAS, June 28.

Madras newspapers feature the Agricultural Commission's report and devote leading articles to it. The "Madras Mail" declares that the report is extremely creditable to Lord Linlithgow and his fellow members.

A BARREN REPORT.

"Swarajya" calls it a barren report and adds that the quintessence of the Commission's wisdom consists in suggestions for all-round multiplication of administrative agencies along every line.

NOT ORIGINAL.

"New India" holds that except for the proposal for an imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Commission's recommendations are not original, and not of a striking character.

"THE HINDU'S" VIEW.

"The Hindu" fears that the Commission's recommendations will not excite enthusiasm, although some of them are not unimportant.

FAILURE OF GOVT.

"The Daily Express" expresses disappointment, but endorses the view that the Government of India has failed to rise to its obligations to the Indian people.

WORSE THAN USELESS.

"To-day" brushes the report as "worse than useless."

A HUGE WASTE.

"Tamil Nadu" opines that the Commission has been a huge waste.

"Swadeanitran" and "Andhrapatrika" also criticise the report adversely. —A. P.

CALCUTTA COMMENTS

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Characterising, the report of the Agricultural Commission as a disappointing

(Continued on next page.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,

10, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, - - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

GENERAL NOBILE'S SERIOUS CONDITION

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

VISITORS FORBIDDEN

LONDON, June 27.

Berlin.—Newspaper correspondents at Kinsbay telegraph that nobody is allowed to see General Nobile on board the "Citta di Milano" owing to his serious condition which is alleged to be complete nervous breakdown. He is unable to give a coherant account of happenings since the wreck of the "Italia."—Reuter.

CAPT. COURTNEY'S ANOTHER ATTEMPT

TAKES OFF FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

LONDON, June 29.

Lisbon.—Captain Courtney, who is attempting a twoway trans-Atlantic flight again took off to-day for the Ayores.—Reuter.

FRACAS DUE TOMIS-UNDERSTANDING

POLICE MAINTAIN PEACE AND ORDER

The cause of the unfortunate incident which took place at Khand Bazar (Syed Kazi Street) on Wednesday evening is still shrouded in mystery and the police are on the hot track of the culprits who are responsible for throwing cow-dung in the Bohra's mosque, thus desecrating a sacred place. It was first thought that the cow-dung was thrown from the Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal building which is occupied by the Hindus. This is not possible as the windows of the Raja Bahadur Bansilal building adjoining the mosque are screened with expanded metal and the Hindu residents were made scapegoats of anger of some of the infuriated Bohras were victimised due to misunderstanding. The other theory is advanced which is more plausible that the dirt must have been thrown from the sweeper's lane adjoining the mosque or from the compound of the building which is in the rear of the mosque. The police are making vigorous enquiries to trace the miscreants. In the meantime, a strong police-guard was posted near the place of incident to keep law and order on Thursday.

CASUALTIES.

Eight Hindus, four men and four women were injured as the result of the above riot.

The disturbance began at about 7-30 p.m. and it was not past till mid-night that peace was restored in the locality. The injured persons who were removed to hospital by the police have since been discharged. So far no arrests have been made.

Further enquiries elicit the fact that the trouble originated by the defiling of the Bohra Mosque in Khand Bazar in the courtyard of which some dirt was found.

INMATES OF BUILDING BELABOURED.

The Bohras in the mosque got infuriated at finding cow-dung thrown in the courtyard and hastened out to see who the culprits were. Finding no one near the mosque they rushed up to the adjoining building belonging to Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and inhabited by Hindus. Suspecting that some of the Hindu residents had thrown the cow-dung, the Bohras who were about 20 to 25 in number ran up the stairs and mercilessly assaulted some of the Hindu men and women. A hue and cry was raised by the inmates of the building and the Pydhonie Police Station was informed of the disturbance. The Bohras having injured in all eight persons took to their heals before the police arrived on the scene.

Inspector Dost Mahomed and Deputy Inspector Priestly on arrival at the place had a talk with Mr. Kanji Master, the Hindu leader of the locality with whose assistance they pacified the Hindu residents of the building. The crowd that had gathered on the scene was dispersed and a police guard was stationed near the premises. The injured persons were taken to the J. J. Hospital where they were treated and discharged.

ALLEGED RETALIATION BY HINDUS.

This, however, did not see the end of the trouble. At about 10-30 p.m. the Hindus apparently smarting under the wrong done to them by the Bohras were reported to have thrown stones at the Mosque and attempted to create a further disturbance. The stone-throwing, however, did not last long as the police guards arrived at the place followed by reinforcements from Pydhownie and Princess Street Police Stations. Information was also given to the Commissioner of Police and to the Deputy Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Cowasji Pettigara, who also arrived at the place. They held a long conversation with the Trustees of the Mosque and with Mr. Kanji Master, and eventually left the place restoring order. After midnight the locality was strongly guarded by the police in batches stationed at Moodi Bazar, Musjid Bunder Road and Mandvi.

BOHRAS' COMPLAINT.

Complaints have been lodged at the Pydhownie Police Station by two Bohras that they were assaulted by some Hindus at Musjid Bunder on Wednesday night at about 11 o'clock in connection with the disturbance. Both of them had sustained slight injuries to their limbs.

The eight Hindu persons who were injured were:—(1) Sakarlal Jibhai, (2) Dangoribai, wife of Sakarlal, (3) Umrabai wife of Dayaa, (4) Kesaribai, wife of Premji, (5) Ratilal Harishankar, (6) Vithaldas Anandji, (7) Ratishankar Dayalji and (8) Amrutabai wife of Malshanker.

It is surmised that it is practically impossible to throw cow-dung from the building, the scene of the riot, as all the windows and passage ways on the mosque side are covered with outside with a fine mashed expanding metal. It is stated that the dirt must have been thrown from the sweeper's lane adjoining the mosque or from the compound of the building which is in the rear of the mosque.

Special precautions have been taken by the police to guard the localities in which the Bohras live.

On Thursday no untoward incident occurred and the leaders of both the communities, viz., Hindus and the Bohras took particular care to avoid further trouble. Inspector Dost Mohmed of the Pydhoni Police Station also took considerable trouble in pouring oil over troubled waters and to reconcile both the communities by forgiving and forgetting the unpleasant incident.

STRAY ALTERCATIONS.

Some excitement among both the communities prevailed and, in spite of all possible arrangements by the police, some stray altercations took place on Thursday. As a result some individuals were injured more or less. Our representative visited the place of scene last night and found that police have already taken strong measures to preserve peace and order. Groups of police constables under direct supervision of Police officers are patrolling the locality. The shops were closed very early on Thursday night and traffic was very rare.

ANNUITY OF £4,000

MR. WHITLEY'S SERVICES APPRECIATED

LONDON, June 27.

The House of Commons agreed to Mr. Baldwin's motion to vote the ex-Speaker Mr, Whitley, an annuity of £4,000 after rejecting the official labour amendment moved by Mr. Clynes to make the pension a thousand pounds. The Liberals supported Government.—Reuter.

EXTENSION OF ASSEMBLY'S TERM

MAULVI M. YAKUB'S RESOLUTION

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR LILLOOAH

AGENDA FOR AUTUMN SESSION

NEW DELHI, June 28.

Information received from several constituencies of the Legislative Assembly shows that many interesting questions may be raised in the autumn session of the Assembly.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt will recommend the "formation of an All-India Famine Board in place of the Railway Board" and the utilisation of all income derived from railways and also all grants for the construction of railways for works of irrigation throughout the country to prevent famines in India.

He will press for the constitution of a Commission to enquire into the Lillooah Workshop affairs, resulting in the loss of lives and to report on the action taken by the Government and its officers, as also the strikers, with recommendations for taking such steps for the prevention of such strikes and loss of lives in future.

The same member will recommend the permanent location of the Government of India Secretariat and attached offices at New Delhi.

The recent resolution of the Central Board of Revenue on which the decision not to refer the question of protection for the sa't industry to the Tariff Board was announced may be discussed on a motion by Mr. Sesha Iyengar, who, it is reported, suggests immediate steps to make India and Burma self-supporting in the matter of salt supply.

Sir Bomanji Dalal will plead for a substantial grant for the furtherance of girls' education in the Centrally Administered territories and urge that as a preliminary step an up-to-date college should be established for the training of women teachers.

EXTENSION OF TERM.

A plea for the extension of the term of the Legislative Assembly from three to five years may be made by the Deputy President of the Assembly, Maulvi Mohammed Yakub.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury from Assam is said to have given notice of a resolution for the raising of the annual grants to the Aligarh and Benares Universities to three lakhs per annum.

It is reported, Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi will demand information as to the present position of the scheme for the electrification of Calcutta railways.

Mrs. Besant's recent complaint of the interception of letters addressed to her will probably be raised by a series of interpellations by Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer. The latter may ask Government the exact position regarding the separation of the office of the Legislative Assembly from the Legislative Department and when it is proposed to put the scheme into operation.

CAPT. CHRISTIE'S CONDUCT.

Mr. K. C. Neogy will draw attention to the strictures passed by the Howrah Magistrate on the Officer Commanding the Eastern Frontier Rifles in connection with the opening of fire on March 28, and will ask whether it is a fact that firing was resorted to on the order of the Police Superintendent; that no warning was given to the crowd before this was done; that before the arrival of the Police Superintendent, Capt. Christie proceeded to act on his own responsibility in posting pickets and regulating and stopping traffic on the road; that there was no order to aim low, with the result that at least one man was shot through the head, and that the shots were fired not at the crowd as a body but at selected persons in the crowd specially picked out each time by Capt. Christie and whether it is a fact that Capt. Christie himself and not the Police Superintendent selected the direction in which to fire.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt will enquire whether it is a fact that the Viceroy received a deputation of the Indian Police Association consisting of Messrs. Ewart Powell and Smith on June 8 last? If the reply is in the affirmative he will enquire whether the Government will be pleased to state the subject or subjects which were discussed and the reply of the Viceroy.—A. P.

ASSAULT ON MR. GOCULDAS KHIMJI

MR. TAIRSEES WIRE TO COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

It will be remembered that Mr. Goculdas Khimji, a prominent public worker of Cutch, was assaulted some time ago in Cutch Mandvi. He sent a statement to Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee giving details about the assault. Mr Tairsee wired to the Commissioner of Police, Cutch State, requesting that such police protection as a citizen was entitled to, should be given to Mr. Khimji. Mr. Tairsee has just received a reply from the Police Commissioner stating that necessary orders have already been issued to the Mandvi Police.

CAPT. LEMBOURG'S ARREST

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE

LONDON, June 27.

The German-Danish incident, namely, the arrest of the Danish Captain Lambourg who served in the French army in wartime at a German bathing resort Sylt is being featured by the press of both countries. German official circles are very reticent about it; but according to a Berlin message they have admitted that Capt. Lembourg is suspected of espionage. It is alleged that while he was in Berlin recently he posed as an Englishman and tried to obtain information with regard to the German army from a woman typist with whom he was friendly. The latter has also been arrested, and will be tried for high treason.—Reuter.

BHARATPUR'S NEW REGIME

NO CAR FOR MAHARAJA !

A Delhi correspondent wires:—

It is now reliably known that when the Maharaja of Bharatpur was leaving for Simla no conveyance of any sort was given, even on request to the Secretary and members of the Maharaja's staff, to take them to the station. They had to hire 'ekkas' and Indian carts from villages for the luggage; but the next day when the Political Agent was leaving for the Abu State, cars and lorries were running from the Residency to the station taking the Political Agent's clerks, servants and luggage.

How to account for this psychology that the Master should thus be put to trouble while others should enjoy all the benefits from the State?

MILLOWNERS' NEW MOVE

TO RE-OPEN MILLS FROM NEXT WEEK

LABOUR LEADERS TO LAUNCH VIGOROUS PICKETING

Thursday was the 74th day of the mill-strike in Bombay and it passed by without any marked change in the situation. Starvation has already set in among the ranks of the workers who are getting more and more desperate every day. Funds at the disposal of the Joint Strike Committee have nearly been exhausted, slender as they were, with the result that the Labour leaders have been put on the horns of a dilemma as to how they would be able in future to continue the struggle. The response of the public to the earnest appeal for funds is but very meagre and discouraging. There are rumours again that some of the mills will open their gates from the 1st of July and will begin work with the help of such workers as will show their readiness to resume work on the conditions laid down by the owners. It is apprehended that many a famished worker will take advantage of this opportunity and will resume work unconditionally.

NOVEL PICKETING METHODS.

The strike leaders are alive to this contingency and they are seriously making preparations to meet it effectively. It is proposed to carry on effective picketing at all the mills in the City for several days from the 1st of July. The extremist leaders have hit upon a novel plan of picketing the mills. It is understood that they propose to post women pickets in front of every mill with grooms in their hands. These Labour leaders are time and again warning the Government that the situation would at any moment go beyond control and in that event, the responsibility would rest solely on the shoulders of the Government.

"Kranti," the vernacular Labour Weekly edited by Mr. Mirajkar, which had suspended publication after two months' life, is to be re-published in the near future in order to advocate the cause of mill-workers. Mr. Jhabwalla, the new editor, made a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday morning.

£ 100 FOR STRIKERS' RELIEF

HELP FROM DYERSS AND K. T. UNIONS OF ENGLAND

Mr. Bradley has, it is reported, received a sum of £100 from Mr. Pottar Wilson, Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Dyers and Kindred Trade Unions, England ah help for the mill-workers of Bombay.

TROUBLE BREWING IN S. I. R.

TRICHINOPOLY, June 27.

The S. I. R Engineering workshop labourers have declined to undergo the medical test that has been proposed.—A. P.

LILLOOAH STRIKE SPREADS

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The strike at the Ludlow Jute Mill, Chengail, Howrah, ended yesterday morning.

The Calcutta sweepers strike continues without incidents. The situation at Lillooah is unchanged, but the strike has spread to the carriage, loco and traffic departments at Official.—A. P.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Nominations are invited from intending candidates who wish to stand for the Bye-election to be held on the 16th July, 1928, of one representative from the "C" Ward to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to fill up the vacancy caused by the lamentable death of late Dr. Master.

The candidate ought to be a Congress member from the City of Bombay and must sign a pledge drawn up jointly by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party at the time of last general Election, a copy of which can be had on application from the Congress Office.

The applications must reach the Congress Office, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay (4) before 12 noon on Monday the 2nd July, 1928.

NOT IN DANISH INTEREST

GERMAN REPLY TO DANISH REPORT

LONDON, June 28.

Copenhagen.—After receiving the report of the Danish Minister at Berlin, the Foreign Office has decided that Captain Lembourg was not acting in Danish interests, and must bear the responsibility himself.—Reuter.

SEAS OF PLATITUDES

(Continued from previous page).

document the "Statesman" says, though the report will have its use, it scarcely marks an epoch. The paper deplores the fact that nowhere in the whole report is there any summary of the recommendations which have to be searched for here, there and everywhere and in the process, the reader wades through seas of platitudes. The paper adds there may be a great deal of pure gold in it which we have not yet discovered. The first impression even of those who realise that it is unreasonable to expect agriculture and hustle to go together will, we fear, be one of disappointment.

The "Englishman" says that no such comprehensive survey of rural India has hitherto been made. The Commission has at least formulated a sound and practical policy. It rests now with the Government to take the necessary initiatory steps for carrying that policy into effect.

"Forward" declares that nothing has been done to solve India's greatest economic problems. "The agricultural Viceroy's agricultural millenium is not in sight".

The "Bengalee" and the "Amritabazar Patrika" have not yet commented.

EVILS OF BUREAUCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

Commenting of the report of the Agricultural Commission the "Tribune" says: It is impossible to effect a substantial change in the outlook of the peasant in the present depressing atmosphere of political and economic subjection. The cultivator will only have the will to achieve a higher standard of life and capacity to appreciate and utilise the opportunities that may be available to him, when he is a free man and can by his own vote determine whether he and his people shall have education or ignorance, health or disease, wise or unwise laws, good or bad administration. It is the besetting weakness of bureaucratic Government to mistake multiplication of offices and of machinery for enhancement of public good. We can see the same weakness in the Commission's own recommendations.

The paper regrets that the commission adhered strictly to its terms of reference and has not made one recommendation regarding the policy of land assessment.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" characterises the report as memorable and says that the findings of the Royal Commission of 1928 are materially the same as those of the Famine Commission but the wider terms of reference, the growth of knowledge during the last twenty-five years, and the steady amelioration of agricultural conditions during the present century make the recommendations of the present commission of far greater value than those of any previous body entrusted with the examination of similar problems. We are not hopeful of any immediate betterment and while welcoming the Royal Commission we have never believed it could provide early solution of India's agricultural ills. Progress must be slow but sure and we are inclined to think that the growth of thrift and education will provide the surest foundation on which to build; for then some at least of the present problems will gradually solve themselves. The responsibility in all respects rests with the Government which only can stimulate deliberate and concerted effort which is essential.—A. P.

LAHORE OPINIONS

LAHORE, June 28.

Both the "Bhisham" and the "Milap," two vernacular newspapers strongly criticise the Agricultural Commission's report and consider its recommendations useless and the appointment of the Commission a huge waste of the taxpayers money. They poohpooh the idea of the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

TOO VALUABLE FOR POOR INDIA.

"The Hindu Herald" is not at all impressed by the report and says that the poor peasant, in the place of some solid suggestions and recommendations, is in for more gaseous enqiry. "We wonder" it says "if the poor starving Indian cultivators are strong enough to bear losses in the interest of science and research. The report may be a valuable document, but perhaps too valuable for poor India."—A. P.

"A VALUABLE DOCUMENT"

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, June 28.

The "Times," commenting on the report of the Commission on Agriculture in India, says that it is a document which no statesman, administrator, or student of Indian rural economies can afford to neglect. It is doubtful whether Indian politicians will appreciate the importance of the recommendations with regard to research of relish the Commission's criticism of the restriction of recruitment for the new provincial agricultural services to Indians alone, but "The Times" believes that facts will finally compel them to follow the policy outlined by the Commission.

"UNPARALLELED ENQUIRY."

The "Daily Chronicle" says that thoughtful Indians will not fail to be impressed by the fact that Government has not been too preoccupied with its difficult political tasks to embark on an enquiry probably unparalleled in the history of the East into the conditions and means of improving India's premier industry.—Reuter.

WILL BARDOLI QUESTION BE SETTLED ?

(Continued from previous page).

the end the Government was bound to be defeated.

PERFECT UNITY.

Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji who was next called upon to speak and who is a member of the Munshi Committee, said that the Committee would shortly proceed to Bardoli to institute an impartial enquiry into the methods of the Government. With a view to be absolutely impartial they had invited Government representatives also and it was for the Government to accept the invitation. What struck him most at Bardoli was the perfect unity of the people. Every Hindu, Muslim and Parsi stood as one man and if the same unity could be brought about everywhere no Government on earth could stop the Indian people from winning Swaraj. (Cheers).

After Mr. B. T. Desai and several other speakers had addressed the gathering the resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously. With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting came to an end.

YOUTH LEAGUE'S BARDOLI COLLECTION

Volunteers of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee who have in their possession receipt books for collection of funds are requested to return the Receipt Books to the Hon. Treasurers at their early convenience to enable the Treasurers to draw up a statement of accounts before the end of the month.

BAN ON BAJAN MUSIC

NASIK HINDUS EXCITED

NASIK, June 27.

There is a feeling of excitement prevalent among local Hindus caused by the order issued by the District Magistrate that all Bajan music in the Vithal Mandir should be stopped when the Taboot procession passes by the temple. Meetings are being held daily to protest against the Magistrate's orders. The difficulty has arisen this time since the Hindu festival of Ashada Ekadashi has coincided with the Mahomedan festival of Mohurrum which happens every thirty years, once or twice successively. The same thing happened last year, but the trouble was averted by the District Magistrate ordering the Mahomedans to take out the Taboot procession before the Bhajan time. The Hindus have taken strong exception this time to the Magistrate's order since they have been ordered to stop Bajans in the temple when the Taboot procession passes by and some are inclined to defy the order.—A. P.

INTER-COMMUNAL WATER POLO TOURNAMENTS

The first Mahomedan Water Polo Team in India came to Bombay from Aligharh to play water polo tournament with the different communities, Under the auspices of Messrs. Golvala Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath, the team played three matches. The first was held on Saturday morning with the Hindu members of the Golvala Baths, resulting in 7 goals for the Hindus and one for the Mahomedans.

On Sunday a tournament was held with the Parsees who won by 10 goals against nil.

The last tournament was held with the Europeans on Monday which resulted in 8 goals for them against one for the Mahomedans.

Mr. Dady C. Golvala acted as referee in all the tournaments.

MEHERALLY PURSE FUND

In view of the fact that Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally has decided not to go to Holland to attend the World Youth Peace Congress, the Members of the Purse Fund Committee and other volunteers who have been collecting funds for the Meherally Purse Fund are requested to discontinue the collection. Those who have already contributed to the Purse Fund will get a refund of their subscriptions from the Hon. Treasurer during the course of the week.

INDIA'S RURAL PROBLEM

NEED OF CO-ORDINATED EFFORTS

GOVT.'S SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The report of the Royal Commission on agriculture presided over by Marquess of Linlithgow, was published last even- of Linlithgow, was published on Wednesday evening. A detailed summary of the Report and recommendations has already been published in "The Chronicle" on Thursday.

The following are extracts from the last Chapter of the Report which is entitled "Conclusion":—

OUTLOOK OF THE PEASANT.

We have been directed to examine and report on the present conditions of agriculture and rural economy in British India and to make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture and the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the rural population

The aim of the suggestions and recommendations we have made has been to bring about greater efficiency throughout the whole field of agricultural production and to render the business of farming more profitable to the cultivator. Throughout our Report, we have endeavoured to make plain our conviction that no substantial improvement in agriculture can be effected unless the cultivator has the will to achieve a better standard of living and the capacity, in terms of mental equipment and of physical health, to take advantage of the opportunities which science, wise laws and good administration may place at his disposal. Of all the factors making for prosperous agriculture, by far the most important is the outlook of the peasant himself.

This, in the main, is determined by his environment and it follows, therefore, that the success of all measures designed for the advancement of agriculture must depend upon the creation of conditions favourable to progress. If this conclusion be accepted, the improvement of village life in all directions assumes at once a new importance as the first and essential step in a comprehensive policy designed to promote the prosperity of the whole population and to enhance the national income at the source. The demand for a better life can, in our opinion, be stimulated only by a deliberate and concerted effort to improve the general conditions of the country-side, and we have no hesitation in affirming that the responsibility for initiating the steps required to effect this improvement rests with Government.

The realisation of this important truth has led, in recent years, to a large increase in expenditure on the departments concerned with rural welfare. None the less, we feel that its force is inadequately appreciated by the Government of India and by local governments and that the necessity that the rural problems should be attracked as a whole, and at all points simultaneously is still insufficiently present to their minds. We cannot but think that the failure to grasp the full significance of the proposition we have laid down in some measure explains the absence of any co-ordinated attempts to effect that change in the surroundings and in the psychology of the peasant without which there can be no hope of substantially raising his standard of living.

If the inertia of centuries is to be overcome, it is essential that all the resources at the disposal of the State should be brought to bear on the problem of rural uplift. What is required is an organised and sustained effort by all those departments whose activities touch the lives and the surroundings of the rural population.

It is, no doubt the recognition of the need for co-ordination that has given rise in many quarters to the view that lasting progress is unlikely to be achieved unless, in all provinces the activities of the various departments concerned are co-ordinated by development boards advisory committees or officers charged with the specific duty of securing combined action towards a given end. Development boards exist in some provinces, advisory committees in all. They are not without their value in bringing departments together and in interesting the leaders of public opinion in departmental activities. But there are definite limits to the extent to which governments may properly or usefully delegate the performance of their functions. The responsibility for framing policy and for combining the activities of two or more departments in order to give effect to that policy, must remain that of Government and of Government alone.

VICEROY'S PERSONAL INTEREST.

It is no part of our duty to make recommendations regarding the internal organisation by which governments should seek to effect co-ordination. We would however, point out that in Indian conditions, a very special measure of responsibility in this direction falls upon the Viceroy and upon the Governors of provinces. Throughout our enquiry we have been much impressed by the extent to which the Viceroy can, by the display of a personal interest in agricultural matters forward the cause of India's premier industry. But the immediate responsibility of provincial Governors in this matter is the heavier, since the services most directly concerned with rural development are administered by provincial agency and since it is they alone who provide a link between the reserved and the transferred departments. The responsibility of the Ministers in charge of the transferred departments, which include all those most directly concerned with rural welfare is therefore a heavy one and they will need all the assistance that strong secretariats with senior and experienced administrators at their head can give them.

But though we hold it to be the duty of governments to initiate a combined movement for the betterment of rural population, we recognise that success on a large scale can be rendered permanent only if the sympathy interest, and active support of the general public can be enlisted. So vast is the population and so extensive are the areas concerned that no resources which could conceivably be commanded by the State would be adequate to the task in hand.

Our recommendations extend to so wide a field that it has not been possible for us to frame any exact estimate of the cost of such of our proposals as involve expenditure or to classify them in order of urgency. We would express the earnest hope that, as the funds necessary to carry out the policy of rural development we have attempted to outline become available the various legislatures will be willing to place them at the disposal of the appropriate departments. We are confident that the members of those legislatures will play their part in creating a public opinion favourable to the advancement of a great endeavour. Our enquiry has convinced us that given the opportunity the cultivators of India will be found willing and able to apply in progressive degree the services of science and of organisation to the business of agricultural production.

ACKNOWLEDMENTS TO STAFF.

We would express our sincere gratitude to Mr. F. Noyce, CSI, CBE ICS who, by the Chairman's request was early in 1927, attached on special duty to the Commission. Mr. Noyce has proved himself ever willing to place at our disposal his wide knowledge and experience of the subjects under review and his services have proved a source of much strength to the Commission.

The preparation and arrangement of the large and diverse mass of material collected during our enquiry in face of the difficulties and often the discomforts incidental to a travelling Commission have involved a heavy strain upon our office and we desire to record our high appreciation of the manner in which the staff of the Commission has discharged its arduous duties.

In particular, our grateful acknowledgments are due to our Joint Secretaries, Mr. J. A. Madan of the Indian Civil Service and Mr. F. W. H. Smith, of the India Office for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have carried out their responsibilities, and to our Assistant Secretary Mr. J. C. McDougall, of the Indian Agricultural Service for his valuable help.

ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

The main recommendations relating to the Organisation of Agricultural Research are as follows:—

Our conclusions and recommendations in this chapter may be summarised as follows:—

It is essential to the advancement of agricultural research in India that Pusa should be brought into closer touch with the other provincial departments of agriculture and that the latter should be brought into closer touch with each other.

The establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is, therefore, recommended, the primary function of the Council would be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural (including veterinary) research in India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries.

The Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permit.

The Council would make arrangements for the training of research workers.

The Council would act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally

The Council would take over the publication work at present carried out by the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

The Devolution Rules should be altered to permit of the development of agricultural research by a central authority.

The chairmanship of the Council should be a whole-time appointment. The Chairman should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge, if possible, of Indian conditions.

In addition to the Chairman, there should be two whole-time members for agriculture and animal husbandry respectively.

The Council of Research should consist of thirty-six members, in addition to the Chairman and the two whole-time members. Of the thirty-six members, eight would be nominated by the Government of India, eighteen would represent the provincial agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian universities, two would represent the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the planting community respectively, and five would be nominated by the Council for the approval of the Government of India.

A committee should be established in each major province which would work in close co-operation with the Council. The constitution of these committees is left to the discretion of provincial governments but it is suggested that the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Veterinary Services should invariably be members.

On the constitution of the Council of Research, the post of Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India should be abolished and his advisory duties transferred to the Chairman and two whole-time members of the Research Council.

A whole-time Director should be appointed to the Pusa Institute who would also be in charge of the sub-stations now under the control of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

It is most desirable that Indian universities should be brought into closer touch with agricultural research.

The most important contribution which the universities, in present conditions, can make to the advancement of agricultural research is an improvement in the standard of their instruction in pure science.

The Board of Agriculture should be retained. It should meet under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Council of Agricultural Research. It will be for the Council to advise the Government of India as to any changes in its constitution which may seem calculated to promote its usefulness.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

The conclusions and recommendations in the chapter relating to agricultural improvement may be summarised as follows:—

A soil survey of the whole of India at the present time is not recommended.

Soil surveys should only be undertaken when there is a specific problem to solve or when laboratory examination of soils is required to interpret information already on record.

The Council of Agricultural Research should undertake the collation and publication of all the available information regarding the composition and characteristics of Indian soils.

The exact extent of soil erosion in the Bombay Presidency should be investigated and schemes for preventing it should be prepared.

The feasibility of combining the methods adopted in the United Provinces and Bombay for the prevention of soil erosion in western Bengal and the sub-montane districts of the Punjab should be investigated.

The methods of preventing soil erosion in Bombay appear specially applicable to Chota Nagpur.

The Indian cultivator has much to learn from the Chinese and Japanese cultivator in regard to the use of composts.

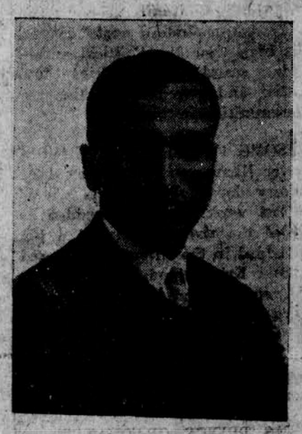
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND THE NHERU'S ATTITUDE

(Continued from page 6).

[illegible] has caused much trouble in the world, and even now, his followers are [illegible] divided among themselves. As [illegible] is also God, will not the students be interested in him? There is also the stern Allah, who, like Jehovah, cordially detests idols. While the Christian god is fond of music and likes serenading every Sunday, Allah abhores it especially if played before his house. He is believed to be very merciful, especially to the true believers; he delights to see them prostrate in the dust before him, and he holds their fate in the hollow of his hand.

There is also that Spirit of Light who is eternally fighting against the Spirit of Darkness. He likes good words, good deeds, and good thoughts. To me, he is really the most attractive of all these celestial potentates.

Now, there is also a vast multitude of very influential heavenly sovereigns. But we will only notice the two most important ones recognized in this country, Vishnu and Shiva, and 'en passant' we shall cast a glance at that genial god, Hanuman Maroti, if only to remind us of Darwinism. Vishnu, also known as Hari, Vasudeo, Narayan, etc., created this world of ours and deposited it on that tortoise, supported by four elephants, the whole resting on the coils of that wonderful serpent. Thus created the Earth was placed in the centre of the Universe surrounded by seven seas; the innermost being one of salt water, then one of sugar-cane, one of clarified butter, one sour milk, one milk, and lastly, one of sweet water. Students of Astronomy please take note of this and assume the proper theistic attitude. The other great deity, Shiva, alias Shanker, alias Mahadeo, alias Tripoolari, and many other endearing names, holds as great a sway as Vishnu in heaven. In former times they quarrelled bitterly; now they have settled down as great friends. He is the protector of cows, and also shows his partiality to snakes by having a live cobra round his neck as a necklace. The river Ganges sprouts from his head, that is why it is so sacred. Students of Geology please note this. These two gods have numerous incarnations, and avatars; there are also numerous goddesses, Kali, that sweet goddess being one of the most important. Here, students will have a great variety to choose, and the supply of gods is inexhaustible. Besides these, every man creates a god in his own heart according to his own image; really a projection of self. Some time this image is very vivid and anthropomorphic; some time it is very shadowy, etheral, and sublimated. Every man can thus indulge in his own fancies.



Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, who has just returned from Germany and an interview with whom is published in this issue.

I would like to remark that while I find no objection to any religious sect teaching its particular ideas of God to its adherents, I do not think it is the function of any University to assume this.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 6.)

interesting. Both the countries pay heavily for the costly alien, military, foreign administration (in case of Germany, commission) and pensions. One is a complete defendency of England while other has been a semi-colony of Allied Governments and especially of American and English capitalism for last nine years. Sir Parker Gilbert of the Reparation Commission can be safely called the Viceroy-designate of Germany. Can you imagine anything more humiliating to an independent nation than the fact that even the simple radio apparatus is completely banned by the Rhineland Commission from entering into the occupied territory? But, in spite of all these difficulties, Germany is making headway in a bold and forward manner and I have great admiration for the successful struggle she is carrying on for her proper place amongst the nations of the world. No one can deny the fact that Germans are a most industrious, hard-working, tenacious and determined people and I am thoroughly convinced that all the attempts to suppress and enslave them are, in the end, bound to fail and this I can say from what I have watched in Germany during the last few years after the stabilisation of the currency of the country. It is the most highly industrialised country of the world.

THE CONTRAST.

We, Indians, are always welcome to Germans. Especially our students are welcome in universities, Hochschule (independent colleges), polytechnic and trade schools. In factories, too, our students are admitted not only free but in many deserving cases, our students get pay and are sent out to our country to represent German interest. It is now known to everybody what sort of treatment Indian students get in Great Britain. Apart from the treatment, the living in Germany is comparatively simple and cheap. Germans are very hospitable by nature and that is one of the factors that make social life in that country an enjoyable thing. The difficulty of "lingua" is after all not very great. I have seen that Indians are very clever in picking up German language in a short time, say 3 or 4 months.

DESIRE FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS.

These are my impressions which I could state in a brief conversation. In fine, I should say that Germans realize that their real interests lie in sincere and intimate co-operation with the peoples of the East who are struggling for their freedom. Attempts are being made in Germany to establish and promote cultural relations between Germany and other Oriental countries. As far as our own country is concerned, I can say without the fear of contradiction that there exists a strong desire amongst the literary circles of Germany to strengthen the existing ties and establish closer cultural relations between two countries to the advantage of both and I wish vigorous attempts will be made in this country to give proper response to that desire.

GOVERNOR'S INACCURATE STATEMENT

BASED ON EX-PARTE INFORMATION

HOW REPORTS WERE WITHHELD FROM M. L. C's.

RAO BAHADUR NAIK'S REVELATIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir, I had no mind to encroach upon your space but for the facts that His Excellency the Governor has made a reference in paras 6 and 7 of his letter addressed to Mr. Mody on 1-6-1928 and published in your issue of 25-6-1928 regarding representatives not going armed with complete facts and figures and also about the delay in furnishing certain information. As my silence would be misconstrued by the general public, I think it my duty to trouble you with a few lines which I hope you will publish in your paper along with this letters.—Yours etc.

BHIMBHAI R. NAIK.

Surat, June 27.

In the correspondence between His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Mody published in your issue of June 25th 1928, His Excellency the Governor in his letter dated 1-6-1928 writes:—

"One would have imagined that a representative deputation of this character would have come armed with facts and figures complete Nevertheless to give the people the fullest opportunity of presenting their case, Mr. Rieu agreed to wait sometime for this further information. It was not forthcoming from Rao Bahadur Naik until May 20th, nearly two months later."

This statement, I am afraid, is not wholly accurate and appears to have been written on the ex-parte information supplied by the Secretary of the Revenue Department. As a matter of fact, we had gone there armed with facts and figures and discussed fully with the Hon. Mr. Rieu the whole question for full one hour and in addition I submitted a short written statement containing some clear facts such as the present prices etc., but as Mr. Rieu himself wanted that this statement should be substantiated by some authoritative proofs, I submitted a detailed representation on 20-5-1927, accompanied by all the relevant proofs such as statements of comparative prices obtained from Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co. and Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies, evidence which could never be challenged or disputed by the most hardened bureaucrat. Again the Hon. Mr. Rieu wanted statements of fictitious rents and statements of declining rents and prices of land from agriculturists themselves, I submitted a number of such statements. I also submitted statistics of indebtedness of the ryot of Bardoli taluka practically for every village with a detailed account of cost of production.

His Excellency charges me with delay of about two months but it must be remembered at the same time that with the Revenue Records not open to me, it would naturally take so much time, if any single individual who has to work under great difficulties and obtain information from individual agriculturists in several villages, which is the lot of every public worker in this country.

My expectation was that as I represented the Surat district in the Council which is a part and parcel of the Government of the Presidency the Government would accept my conclusions or in case of doubt would verify them by a reference, through the Collector, to the Revenue Records of the taluka. But unfortunately, instead of doing that, we were treated as ordinary applicants and the whole responsibility of proving our position or disproving that of Government was thrown on us.

My position as a member of the Council is quite enough for the Government to make enquiries regarding any responsible statements that I make but not satisfied with throwing this responsibility of submitting proofs etc., on myself, they did not even condescend to acknowledge the receipt of them, when they were submitted along with a detailed representation nor did they take the trouble of informing me as to what consideration was given to them.

His Excellency, in order to be fair to a member of his Council, should have at the same time stated in his above letter that when I asked for the printed copies of the Reports of the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas, they were given with the most relevant portions torn off i.e., those parts of the Reports on which His Excellency's Government relied and based their resolutions, and only those parts which they rejected as useless were supplied to me. These are the difficulties under which a member of the Council has to work.

I had at least hoped that all my labours and the trouble taken in the cause of justice to a down-trodden peasantry would have met with sympathetic response at the hands of His Excellency's Government, but I was disappointed. Lastly I venture to state that if my representation of 20th May 1927, which should be, I believe, still with the Government, had been fairly and fully considered, there would have not only been no increase in assessment but clear decrease.

WIDOW MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of "Sir Gangaram Trust of Lahore," Widow Marriage Associations have been opened in various places of aMharashtra and Gujarat Provinces. Those who are interested in the cause, may correspond with the Secretary of the Vidhva Vivaha Sahyak Sabha, Bombay 4, who will give you all the information regarding the same cause. Widows or widowers who wish to get themselves remarried, may apply to the Secretary of the Sabha or correspond with Mistress Adibai Vallabdas Ranchoddas, Viel-o-Phone Company, Matunga.

THREE ARTS FANCY DRESS BALL

Numerous attractions are being arranged for the Three Arts Circle Masked Fancy Dress Ball on Saturday, (July 7th) at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall Bombay. As a long dance programme in monsoon weather might prove trying the organisers have wisely introduced a number of cabaret turns, each being termed a "surprise."

There will be dances by small girls, Oriental dances in costume, and exhibition dances Major Harris, of the London School of Dancing among other items. Messrs. B. Rose and Co. have kindly presented a Portable Grippa Gramophone valued at Rs. 67/8 as a prize, and some original costumes are sure to be seen.

Tickets have been fixed at Rs. 7 for double, and Rs. 4 for single admission, and these may be obtained from members of the Three-Arts Circle.

Kakomi Table Linen

A combination of three ideal qualities—smart appearance amazing serviceability, and a surprisingly low price.

In Diamond, Matt, Birds-eye and Superfine patterns

Size 1¼ yds. x 52 ins. Rs. 2/-/- each.
Size 4 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 6/8/- each.
and six intermediate sizes.

Serviettes to match .. Rs. 4/8/- per dozen.

Priced samples on request.

If it's Kakomi it's best!

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co
[BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.]
CAWNPORE

K. 187.

The Bombay Samachar

Bombay's Test Medium.

Bombay is recognised as a typical Indian City and is considered an ideal test market.

Manufacturers and Merchants having meritorious merchandise must use the

Bombay Samachar

to reach their potential customers. The Bombay Samachar with its concentrated circulation reaches nearly every worth while prospect in this widely developed trade area.

Smile Prettily

Show teeth like jewels, gums like coral, this way

THERE is now a way to quickly lighten and polish cloudy teeth; a way world's dental authorities advise. Your teeth are not naturally off color . . . simply clouded by a film coat. Run your tongue across your teeth and you'll feel that film . . . a slippery sort of coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. Germs breed in it and invite tooth decay, pyorrhea and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices don't fight film successfully.

Remove it and you'll be amazed at the whiteness of your teeth. Your smile will be charming, your teeth like polished ivory, your gums firmed and of charming color.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

MAHARAJA YESHVANTRAO, HOLKAR'S VISIT TO INDORE.

GRIEVANCES OF THE RURAL POPULATION

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE June 23.

Mr. Chandrasen Rao Mutkar Bar-at law, left for Oxford a fortnight back as assistant guardian to the youthful Maharaja, Yeshvantrao Holkar who is a student at Oxford University. He succeeds Mr. Raghurajisingh as assistant guardian. Mr. Matker is a graduate of Allahabad university, and had a distinguished career i uthe Holkar college and is by all means a fit person to help the Maharaja in his studies. Mr. Matker is the eldest son of General Matker and was specially sent by the Ex-Maharaja to Europe for higher studies. It is said that one of the palace girls belonging to the royal house was going to be affianced to him. The authorities deserve to be congratulated on selecting an educated Dhangar youngman of unblemished character to be a member of H. H.'s entourage.

It is given out that H. H. Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holkar is visiting Indore in the month of November and the political authorities are contemplating investing him with full powers in next January.

The poor rural classes have various grievances against the new surveys effected by the newly appointed Settlement Officer who is a British Pensioner. He held the post only temporarily on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. People here expect that a commission will be appointed to enquire into the complaints of the agricultural classes. The Viceroy is visiting Indore next month, and it is high time the Political authorities made searching enquiries into this matter, and give relief to the pastoral communities in the state.

A GRUESOME FIND IN THE RIVER

The river Khan was being cleaned by the sanitary department and its waters drained last week. All of a sudden as the bed of the river was dried, a big sack embedded in the silt was discovered under the Krishnapura bridge. The sack was removed and opened, when the authorities made a gruesome discovery. It contained putrified flesh and human bones alleged to be that of a boy of 12! The Police are investigating this mysterious find in the river.

DEWAS PRINCE GRADUATED.

The Heir apparent Prince Vikramsingh Pawar, Son of the Maharaja Sir Tukojirao Pawar of Dewas (senior) passed his B.A. degree examination in the second class. This is the first instance in which a Maharatha prince belonging to a ruling family has graduated. All credit is due to his illustrious father for giving him higher education in India, and not sending him to Europe for academic distinctions. Sir Tukojirao Pawar is a ruler of very simple tastes and educated his son in the Indore Christian college as an ordinary student, without indulging him in any aristocratic swank.

COMPELLING U. S. TREASURY TO BUY SILVER

SUPREME COURT REJECTS APPLICATION OF A. S. P. ASSOCIATION

LONDON, June 26.

Washington.—The Supreme Court rejected the application of the American Silver Producers' Association to compel the United States Treasury to purchase 14,590,000 ounces of silver at a dollar an ounce which would cost the Government nearly seven millions of dollars as the market price of silver yesterday was 57 cents an ounce. The application was based on a interpretation of Mr. Pittaman law.—Reuter.

CABLE AND WIRELESS MERGER

REPORTED AGREEMENT

LONDON, June 28.

The "Financial Times" has reason to believe that an agreement was reached on June 27 between the Government Marconi's and cable companies for the merging of cable and wireless services.—Reuter's Special.

TO BE OUT BEFORE LONG

WIRELESS AND CABLE CONFERENCE

LONDON, June 27.

Mr. Baldwin, questioned in the House of Commons hoped that it would not be long before the report of the wireless and cable conference would be received.—Reuter.

BRITISH FINANCE BILL

COMMONS PASS SUGAR DUTIES

LONDON, June 26.

The House of Commons passed by 258 votes to 124 the clause in the Finance Bill dealing with sugar duties.

Mr. Churchill rebutted the Labour criticism that the country had been bamboozled by refiners who were aware of the intended farthing remission twelve months before the budget announcement and had manipulated the market and raised the price by a farthing and then reduced it.

A Labour member declared that increased preference to Empire sugar cost the British workers nearly three farthings per pound.

Mr. Churchill said that since the Budget the wages bill of refiners had increased by 25 per cent. representing an annual increase of three or four hundred thousand sterling.

The amount of sugar handled in Britain had largely increased, meaning a greater consumption of coal and jute bags and a corresponding increase in other industries.—Reuter's Special.

BETTING TAX RESULT

CHANCELLOR DISAPPOINTED

LONDON, June 28.

Prior to the Common's rejection yesterday evening by 183 votes to 128 the Labour motion to abolish the betting tax Mr. Churchill in his speech admitted that the result of the tax was disappointing. Evasion was widespread, and he believed there was a great deal of truth in the statement that people paying the tax were deterred by physical fear from giving information which would enable the evasion to be suppressed. He prophesied the early arrival of the totalisator and promised to reconsider the betting tax in 1929 if the totalisator was legalised.—Reuter's Special.

COMMONS ADJOURN AFTER SIXTEEN HOURS' SITTING

PROTRACTED MANOEUVRING BY OPPOSITION ON FINANCE BILL

LONDON, June 27.

After sixteen hours' sitting, the longest for two years, the house of Commons adjourned at 7/5 o'clock this morning There was protracted manoeuvring by Mr. Churchill and the Oppostion in the Committee on the Finance Bill which was chiefly concentrated on the wearisome discussion on buttons "for fastening purposes". The duty on buttons was carried with the addition of a subsection imposing twentyfive percent duty on imported hollowware.—Reuter's Special.

IN SEARCH OF CAPT. AMUNDSEN

A PRIVATE EXPEDITION

LONDON, June 27.

Oslo.—Subscriptions are pouring in at newspaper offices to assist a private expedition which is being organised to search for Capt. Amundsen and Guilbaud. The expedition will start immediately on board "Norwegian" whaler under experienced Arctic skipper.—Reuter.

CROP FAILURE IN MONTGOMERY.

PARTIAL REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

SIMLA, June 28.

The Punjab Government have issued the following resolution:—In the matter of the grant of special remissions of land revenue and abiana on account of the partial failure of the last wheat crop the Governor-in-Council further considered the position in Montgomery District to which reference was made in the resolution of June 2, 1928. After an examination of all evidence it has been decided to grant a special remission of half the land revenue and abiana assessed on the canal irrigated wheat sown after December 1, 1927 in Montgomery Tahsil only. This remission will be confined to fields which have not received any remission (full or half) under ordinary rules. In the rest of the district no case has ben made out for special remission.—A.P.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIA FROM SWISS FIRMS

LONDON, June 26.

Replying Mr. Kirkwood Earl Winterton stated that the contract for locomotives for Indian state railways, placed with Swss firms contained the usual Government fair wages clause.—Reuter.

LUNAWADA FLOOD RELIEF FUND

A correspondent writes:—

"Will the authorities concerned in the above Fund be pleased to publish their accounts, even now, for general information of the subscribers and the public at large?"

Nature's way to a perfect complexion

Natural ways are always best. Nature meant women to have a beautiful complexion. Nature gave us a skin which consists of several layers because it meant the outer layer, which is exposed to the air and dust and so gets worn and discoloured, gradually to dissolve away and make room for the fresh, young skin underneath. Unhappily, modern life only too often interferes with Nature's plan and minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and choke the young skin underneath.

That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Rs. 2000 in Prizes

for purchasers of REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS

The Portable that is Portable.

The REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. offers prizes of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 250 and five of Rs. 50 each in a simple competition which will run from the

1st June to the 30th November, 1928

to purchasers of Remington Portables between those dates.

FULL PARTICULARS OBTAINABLE at any Remington Office in India, Burma and Ceylon.

USE THIS COUPON

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (Bombay), Ltd., Yusuf Bldgs., Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Please send me full particulars of the plan under which I can obtain a Remington Portable Typewriter for Rs. 24 and the balance in small monthly instalments, and thereby become entitled to compete for the cash prizes offered in the Remington Portable competition.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

DATE .....

Ga. 1.

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asjan Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of **The Hindu**. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to

The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

CROP FAILURE IN JUBBULPORE

LAND REVENUE REMISSION INSUFFICIENT

MOVEMENT FOR "NO TAX" CAMPAIGN

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NAGPUR, June 25.

A movement aiming at the total remission of land revenue in the Jubbulpore division but which might develop into a "No-tax campaign," on the lines of Bardoli Satyagraha, if not properly handled, has been started in the Jubbulpore district and the situation is said to be engaging the serious attention of the Government officials. The cause is the failure of the rabi wheat crop in a number of villages in the Jubbulpore division due mainly to the ravages of rust and catterpillars, which have caused grain to be shrivelled or otherwise spoiled to such an extent as to give a very poor yield. Government have remitted 52 per cent of the revenue collections, but this is considered as insufficient to meet the case. Meetings are being held at Jubbulpore where the speakers are charging the authorities with a wilful attempt to belittle the grave condition prevailing in the districts and asking the Government to remit the collection of revenue in whole and also adopt other relief measures on a bigger scale. The Hon'ble Seth Govind Das and other leaders are exhorting the people to follow the noble example of Bardoli and prepare themselves for a no-tax campaign in case the Government turned a deaf ear to their just and legitimate demands.

The local Government has promised to examine the question once more. The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Nelson will visit Jubbulpore in July next to hold consultations with local authorities.

U. P. GOVERNORSHIP.

With the untimely and sudden death of His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman, the various newspapers are already speculating as to who will be the next governor of the United Provinces. The name of His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, the Governor of the Central Provinces is freely mentioned as the likely successor to the governorship of the United Provinces. The "Hitavada" says that if Sir Malcolm Hailey is transferred to United Provinces, H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, as senior Sir Denys Bray, Sir Reginald Glancy and Geoffry De Montmorency should get the Punjab. Even if Sir Malcolm is not transferred from his present post, it would be a gross injustice to Sir Montagu Butler to appoint Sir Denys Bray or Sir Geoffray de Montmorency as Governor of the U. P. Sir Montagu Butler has proved to be a tactful administrator and though this province would regret to lose his services, it would be glad if he gets his legitimate promotion. If Sir Montagu Butler goes either to U. P. or the Punjab, this province would welcome the appointment of the Hon. Mr. A. E. Nelson, Member of the Executive Council in his place."

LL.D. FOR VICE-CHANCELLOR.

It is understod that a resolution will be moved in the forthcoming meeting of the Academic Council in July next that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws should be conferred on Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, in recognition of his valuable services to the Nagpur University in particular and to higher education in general.

A GOND'S BRAVERY.

An interesting story of a fight between a man-eating tiger and a Gond has recently been brought to light. It is reported that a village in the Balaghat district, a shooting party was arranged to bag a tiger which was doing a lot of damage to life and property. The party headed by one Nandlal Gond reached the hiding place of the brute, when all of a sudden it jumped from a thicket. One of the men from the party fired at the beast hitting it in the leg. Smarting under the pain from his wound he sprang on Nandlal and a hand to hand struggle ensued between the man and the beast which is said to have lasted for well nigh a quarter of an hour. Nandlal however managed to free himself from the clutches of the beast but not until he was totally exhausted and fatally wounded, through the effects of which he died later.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN BURDWAN

CONFERENCE MEETS TO CONSIDER SITUATION

BURDWAN, June 26.

The Hon. Sir Naliniranjan Chatterjee, Member, Bengal Executive Council, attended this afternoon a Conference called by the District Magistrate to consider the situation in Burdwan owing to failure of crops. Among others, the Divisional Commissioner, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Revenue Secretary, Bengal Government, and the Maharajadhiraj Kumar of Burdwan were present. The grievances of the peasants were narrated at the Conference and the work done by the Relief Committee was detailed.—A. P.

DOWN WITH CHILD MARRIAGES

PERNICIOUS CUSTOM SAPPING NATION'S VITALITY

BOMBAY WOMEN SUPPORT SARDA BILL

"Down with child marriages! Down with customs that have formed a stumbling block against the uplift of Indian women!" Such were the strong sentiments expressed by the women of Bombay at a largely attended public meeting held in the Wilson College on Wednesday evening. The meeting was convened by the Bombay Presidency Womens' Council and several other Womens' institutions to lend support to the proposed Bill for the prevention of child marriages of Rao Saheb Har Bilas Sarda as amended by the Select Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly. The amended Bill determines the age of boys as eighteen and of girls as fourteen, below which ages marriages should be punishable. The distinguished gathering included Lady Cowasji Jehangir (senior), Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Mrs. D. N. Sirur, Mrs. Patkar, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji Miss Gedge, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Motibai N. Thakersey, Mrs. Munshi, Mrs. Raiji, Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar, Miss Engineer and Mrs. Fakirchand.

COMMONSENSE VIEW.

Presiding over the meeting Lady Jehangir said: "All of you are well aware that we have met here to-day to express our views most emphatically on the question of the long existing usage of child marriage in India and unless we women move in the matter and strongly support all social reforms, especially those that concern women, the reforms are bound to be slow. It has been universally acknowledged that child marriages are detrimental to the physical and moral well-being of the people. It saps the vitality of the race making people anemic and lifeless. Early marriages may be an usage in India of long standing but commonsense and humanity dictate otherwise. Child marriages are acknowledged as cruelty on girls.

SUPPORT TO SARADA BILL.

There is no doubt that legislation to raise the age of consent is very slow. If a minor girl is married, it is difficult to restraint the husband from exercising his rights and we meet here to protest against this right. We meet here to give support to Rao Saheb Bilas Sarda's bill which is to raise the age of girls to 14 and boys to 18 and prevent marriages taking place before that age. It is also imperative that parents, fathers or relatives, who [illegible] these and allow marriages to be solemnized, shall be held responsible and severely punished by fine or even imprisonment. Unless such legislation is made it will take a long time before child marriages disappear in India."

A PERNICIOUS CUSTOM.

Mrs. D. N. Sirur characterised child marriages as a pernicious custom which ruined the people physically and mentally and it was the sacred duty of every citizen to help to root out this evil. Narrating to what state Indian society was reduced owing to this practice she went on to smash the argument that was put forward by some people that marriage among Hindus was a sacrement and therefore there should no legislation. She said: "One wife for a man and one husband for a woman, that is the highest condition of married life, then alone can it be called sacrement. But what do we see, a man has the liberty to marry as many times and discard as many wives and a woman is supposed to marry once and worship her husband as God. If either of the two parties retains the idea of a sacrement it is woman. Well, I do not want the woman to come to a lower standard, but what I would like to emphasise and where I would like to appeal to the Government is that women by upholding the higher standard have earned the privilege to demand that a change be made in the age of marriage when they are convinced that such a change is absolutely necessary for the well being of the country."

Quoting facts and figures the speaker pointed out the enormity of evil wrought by the custom of child marriages. According to the census report taken in 1921 the number of widows under five years of age was 12,016 and the number of widows between five and ten was 85,580 and that between ten and fifteen was 2,33,533. She asked the audience to reflect on this state of things and said that early marriages had been sapping the very root of Indian social life. The high rate of infant mortality, the feeble state of Indian girls, the forced motherhood thrust on them at an early age, were the outcome of this practice.

Concluding Mrs. Sirur appealed to the Government not to pursue the plea of unwillingness to interfere in what it might consider as a religious matter but take heed to the demands and protect innocent and helpless girls from the tortures of inhumanity. She then proposed the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay accords it cordial support to the Bill for the Prevention of Child Marriages brought by Rai Saheb Harbiladas Sarda as amended by the Select Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly."

Mrs. Hansa Mehta seconding the resolution pointed out that the responsibility of introducing the reforms in regard to early marriages lay on the shoulders of the parents more than anybody else. To stop the parents from continuing the evil practice she thought legislation was necessary. Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji and several other ladies spoke in favour of the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

Another resolution authorised the President to forward a copy of the above resolution to H. E. the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay, Secretary of the Legislative Assembly and Rao Saheb Har Bilas Sarda.

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

NURSE CAVELL FILM

BANNED BY BENGAL BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The British film "Dawn" relating the story of the nurse Edith Cavell in Belgium during the last Great War, and the events leading to her execution by the German authorities has been banned by the Bengal Board of Film Censors.—A. P.

INCORPORATED
INSTITUTE of HYGIENE
This is to Certify that
the "Passing Show" cigarettes of
Messrs Carreras Ltd of London have
been passed by the
Examining Board of the Institute of Hygiene
as fulfilling
the Standard of Quality & Merit required by them
in evidence of which the Council have affixed the
Seal of the Institute hereon
Issued this Tenth day of December
By order of the Council
INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE, LONDON, W.1
PURITY
QUALITY
MERIT

Here's your guarantee of PURITY AND QUALITY in every

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTE

They never vary!

Analytical report from Institute of Hygiene's London Laboratory on PASSING SHOW Cigarettes:

Analytical data obtained in our laboratories in respect of these cigarettes show that the amount of moisture in the tobacco of which the cigarettes are made is 12.60 per cent., a figure which is very considerably below the maximum allowed for moisture in tobacco by the Excise authorities. Nothing was detected which could be regarded as an adulterant; there was no excess of sandy matter; and the tobacco was clean and free from dust. The paper used consisted of vegetable fibre, and did not contain an excess of "loading" material. "Passing Show" cigarettes are of good quality and are free from adulteration, and may be accepted with every confidence that great care has been devoted to ensuring that they are as well made and as cool smoking as is possible.

For your Health's sake smoke

PASSING SHOW Cigarettes

and remember that they are guaranteed to be made from 100 per cent. pure matured Virginia Tobacco. The cigarette paper is of exceptional purity, and both tobacco and cigarette paper are free from adulteration of any kind.

GOLDEN IN COLOUR—GOLDEN IN QUALITY

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS, LTD. 138 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

That Ulcerated Leg will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

You can identify your village friends easily
THE
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
is sure a friend of yours
because it belongs to India

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 29 1928

THE
JUPITER
[illegible]
attending to all [illegible]
wants.

KING AMANULLAH IN RUSSIA.

VISIT STRENGTHENS FRIENDLY RELATIONS

DEEP INTEREST IN SOVIET EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

CONDITION OF RUSSIAN MUSLIMS

(From A Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, May 19.

The keen interest demonstrated by the people of the Soviet Russia in connection with the arrival of the King and Queen of Afghanistan caused a great suspicion in the diplomatic circles in Europe. The first and most important outcome of this Royal visit was, according to some of the European statesmen, the "offensive and defensive" treaties between Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey and Soviet Russia."

People having a thorough insight into the political affairs of Soviet Russia, Afghanistan, Turkey or Persia would never hesitate to say that any political combination between the Governments of those countries not only possible, but each of them is trying individually to find new ways for one. It is a known fact that the treaties of neutralities between U. S. S. R. and Afghanistan, U. S. S. R. and Persia, U. S. S. R. and Turkey on the one hand and Turkey and Afghanistan, Turkey and Persia, Persia and Afghanistan on the other, have already been signed; the only thing now remaining is the signing of a general treaty between all of them and that will be done as soon as any danger from abroad threatens the interests of all or one of them.

The Baltic Station of Moscow where the train bearing the Royal guests was expected from Warsaw presented a beautiful and picturesque sight. The station and the platforms were richly decorated with precious Persian and Afghan carpets, Afghan and Soviet flags in two lines on the pillars supporting the roof of the long halls of the station and that of the platform. On both sides of the platform, palm-trees were lined up and with every palm tree stood a "Red" Officer holding amalgamated Soviet-Afghan flags.

Long before the arrival of the train Bukharian and Afghan merchants in their long picturesque silk robes of various colours and shades, and big white turban with Afghan flags in their hands began to make their way to the platform. Next came the members of the Afghan Embassy at Moscow in frock and cylinder and then representatives of the Foreign Press numbering no less than 70 men.

At 10-50 a.m. when there were only ten minutes for the train to arrive members of the Soviet Government stepped on the platform. Among many prominent leaders the following were most remarkable:—M. Kalenin (President of the Central Executive Committee), M. Enikidze (General Secretary of the Central Executive Committee), M. Tchicherin, Litvinoff and Tsukerman (from Commissary for Foreign Affairs), M. Voroshiloff (Commissar for War Affairs), M. Semashko (Com. for Health), M. Lunacharski (Com. for Education), M. Rudtsntak (Com. for Ways and Communications), and Mrs. Kolontai (the Soviet Ambassador in Swaden).

Right at eleven the train with the Royal guests steamed in the platform. No sooner the train halted the military bands started to accomplish with the greatest accuracy, the Afghan National Anthem, "Ameen-e-Afghan Amanullah Khan" and then the International Hymn, "Arise the Prisoners of Starvation. Arise the Wretcheds of the World" and under the same tunes the King made his way out and shook hands with the President of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics; M. Kalenin, an ordinary peasant from the "Tver Province of Russia", before the revolution.

After an exchange of greetings, as are practised generally on such occasions, the "Socialist King Amanullah" with his most fashionable Queen and the Royal suite made their way out of the station. The suite consisted of the King's sister Nutussaraj, the Queen's sister Bibi-e-Khurd, Prince Mohd. Hassan Khan, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Guam Siddiq Khan, Mohd. Yakub Khan, Acting Minister for Habib Ullah Khan, Gulam Yahya, Mohd. Ameen Khan, and some of the Afghan officers studying at Moscow.

On the square in front of the station the King was given by the Red cavalry and infantry a military salute in the form of a concise parade. The King and the People's Commissary for War Affairs, M. Voroshiloff accepted the parade by passing in front of the forces. After the King greeted the Red soldiers in Russian language and the parade came to an end a well-decorated motor-car meant especially for the King, drove near and the heads of two Governments M. Kalenin and King Amanullah took their seats. Another car was occupied by the Queen and Mrs. Kolontai, then came the Acting War Minister of Afghanistan and M. Voroshiloff, M. Tcheicherin and M. Gulam Siddiq Khan; in short each of the guests took his seat next to the host according to the branch of the Government he represented. And thus the cars, demonstrating the friendship between two nations, were driven to the house of the "Sugar King of Russia" at the banks of the Moscow river opposite the Kremlin Fort.

FIRST DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

On the very day of their arrival, their Majesties paid an official visit to the President of the Soviet Republic, M. Kalinin in Kremlin Fort, where another military parade was arranged by the military authorities and the commanding staff of the Red Army. After an hour's stay in the audience of the President and inspecting the Red Army the guest visited the Mausoleum of Lenin at the side of Kremlin and at three o'clock of the same day the guest paid a visit to the Moscow Soviet, where after dinner short speeches of friendly character were exchanged. M. Volkoff on behalf of the Moscow Soviet addressing the King said:—

"The frontiers between Soviet Russia and Afghanistan run on the distance of thousands of miles, and along with them runs the most sincere friendship between these two countries. We the people of Soviet Russia look with greatest sympathy and satisfaction to the heroic struggle which the Afghan people led for their independence and every step of its progress is a place of joy for us. We are aware of the efforts which Afghanistan made and is making in the way of education, culture and progress, and we are sure that your visit will serve as a new stimulus for the further strengthening of friendly relations between Afghanistan and Soviet Union."

The King thanking the Moscow Soviet for its sincere and friendly reception said:—

"We hope that the ties which bind the friendly relations between our countries will grow more stringent. The long distance of thousands of miles between the centres of our Governments can never be hindrance in the way of our friendship; on the contrary it is the guarantee for the development of the sincere friendship."

STATE BANQUET.

The State banquet given by M. Kalinin in honour of the King and Queen of Afghanistan at Kremlin in one of the halls of the ex-Tsar was another example of the demonstration of the friendship between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia. Speeches were made by the President Kalinin on the one side and King Amanullah on the other. Besides the members of the Soviet Government and that of Afghanistan, the diplomatic corps at Moscow was present in full.

M. Kalinin addressing the King and Queen said:—

Your visit of our country is a new proof of those sincere friendly relations which were founded at the time when we just fought our independence and organised our Governments. I have the pleasure to mention that the Soviet Government was the first Government to welcome the independence of Afghanistan, and the first Ambassador which we had in Moscow was that of Afghanistan."

After this M. Kalinin related how the Afghano-Soviet diplomatic relations were founded and also referred to the treaties concluded between these two Governments. Concluding his speech M. Kalinin said:—

"Our countries are marching fast on the way of peaceful progress and strengthening their political and economical basis. The development of the producing power and culture is the best guarantee for the further development of our co-operation, and hence the general peace in which we see the welfare of our people and Government. We are sure that your personal study of Soviet Russia and every walk of its life will lead to closer relations between our countries and their Governments."

The King in answer to M. Kalinin expressed, on behalf of the Queen and himself, thanks for the hearty reception which the Union's Government gave them and added:—

"The deep and sincere friendship which was founded in the hardest days of our Government will always serve as the strongest foundation for the further development of the best friendly relations between our countries. I am fortunate to make your acquaintance personally, M Kalinin", said the King, "in the Capital of the Great Socialistic country and am lucky to express my best feelings of friendship in person. I remark with the greatest satisfaction that to-day, we notice, along with the flourishing of our countries, the friendship between our countries is also deepening which is the guarantee for the welfare of our people and for the general peace. I am sure that my personal acquaintance with you will help the development of the most closer relations between our countries." In conclusion the King lifted the toast for the further continuation of the friendly relations between both the countries. The banquet lasted till late in the midnight.

Besides the official visits, banquets and entertainments the King and Queen passed a great part of their time in inspecting the Soviet schools, children's houses, clubs and factories. Their Majesties seemed to be very much interested in the organisation of the Soviet educational system and making themselves acquainted with the work of the people's Commissariat for Education. Their Majesties admired it very much.

LENIN INSTITUTE.

Among the other Universities and Institutes the Lenin's Institute was one which attracted the attention of the King very much. This Institute is one of the latest creation of the Communist regime in Russia and has been supplied with more than a million volumes of books concerning Socialist sciences and on Marxism and Leninism and is financed by the funds of the Russian Communist Party.

M. Stepan-Skvortsoff, the Director-General of the Institute, acquainting the King with the aims and objects of the Institute, said:—

"According to the sayings of Lenin all the countries fighting against Imperialism are our allies." In conclusion the Director said:—"I wish to see India, Egypt and other Oriental countries, which are still suffering under the yoke of Imperialism, as independent as Afghanistan."

RUSSIAN MUSSULMAN DELEGATION.

A delegation consisting of Mussulmans from Bukhara, Turkistan, Caucasus Crimea, Kirgizia and other Mussulman Republics under the 'Sheikh of Islam of Russia' begged on the 5th instant an audience from the King which was given with the greatest pleasure by the King.

The King and the Sheikh Sahib had a long talk about the condtions of Mussulmans in the U. S. S. R. To the numerous questions of the King the Sheikh replied as follows:—

"One thing that the new regime in Russia has done with great success is the separation of religion from the State. According to this principle neither the Church nor the State interferes in the activities of each other. At the present time", said the Sheikh, "we the Mussulmans of Russia have far great religious freedom than we had under the Tsar's Government. Political oppression as it was practised by the former rulers of Russia against the Mussulman communities no longer exists and the doors of the Soviet Government are always open for us alike as for the other nationalities and we enjoy and we have been given the full rights of the citizenship of the U. S. S. R."

The delegation, after the interview was over, presented a copy of hand-written Koran of the fifteenth century which was accepted by the King with due honour and respect: "Your present", said the King, "is the most precious present for me. I will keep it always as dear to me as a most loved thing."

On the 6th of May at 1 o'clock the King and Queen and the Royal suite attended the Moscow epodrom race ground where a horse-race was arranged by the U. S. S. R. Government in honour of the independence of Afghanistan. A ten thousand price for the winner was fixed.

The most probable winners were "Storm" and "Peace", the best known winner horses of Moscow, but to the astonishment of the public and the guests the old "Bonaparte" came first under the roars of applause. The instructor and the breeders were introduced to their Majesties. King Amanullah took off his two gold watches from his pocket and gave one to each as reward in honour of the independence of Afghanistan.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TRADE TREATY.

M. Abdul Hadi Khan, the Trade Minister of Afghanistan, arrived in Moscow by aeroplane on the 7th instant with the aim to negotiate with the Soviet Government about concluding a Trade Treaty. There exist two treaties between Afghanistan and Soviet Russa. The first one was signed in 1920 and named the 'Treaty of Friendship' and the other one in 1926 the 'Treaty of Neutrality', but there is no treaty so far to regulate the trade relations between these two Governments, although both the Governments are in great need of each other. It is hoped that according to the new treaty for which the negotiations hindered the development of the trade between them. It is also proposed that Afghan goods will find a free outlet to European markets through the territory of the U. S. S. R., and so will the European goods to Afghanistan. On the contrary Afghanistan will give preference to some of the Soviet-made goods in its markets. Though, the King, Queen and their suite have left for Turkey, M. Abdul Hadi Khan is still in Moscow and it is very possible that the trade treaty may be signed in one of these days.

After their twelve days' busy tour in the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republic the King and Queen of Afghanistan with their suite left Sebastopole for Constantinople.

The square in the front of the port of Sebastopole was magnificently decorated with Soviet, Afghan and Turkish flags and was thronged by people and the guards of honour. Near the arch, which was erected in honour of the Soviet-Afghan friendship stood in a group of number of notable personalities. Among others there were the President of the Crimean Soviet Republic, M. Kubaev, the Turkish Ambassador at Moscow, M. Tewfiq Bey, the Turkish State Delegation which arrived from Turkey to receive the King and Queen at Sevastopole and some of the Soviet Naval commanding officers.

At about eleven o'clock Their Majesties accompanied by M. Karakhan arrived at the harbour where they were introduced by the Turkish Ambassador to the Turkish State Delegation. Their Majesties with their suite then made their way on board the Turkish ship "Smirna." At this moment a State salute was given to the parting guests by the Soviet Navy. M. Karakhan, the Acting Commissary for the Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R., bidding farewell to King Amanullah in the name of the U. S. S. R. Government uttered the following words:—

"I wish you in the name of Soviet Government a safe journey and am sure that the friendly relations after your personal acquaintance with the leader of the U. S. S. R., will will continue to be strong."

The King in reply to M. Karakhan said: "I beg to convey my best thanks to the members of the Soviet Government for the extraordinary friendly reception with which I was honoured. I beg to convey my hearty regards especially to M. Kalenin, Rikof M. Voroshiloff, and Tchicherin."

Right at 12 o'clock the Turkish ship "Smirna" bearing on board the Afghan King, Queen, the Turkish State Delegation and many other notable guests, followed by a number of Turkish ships and several ships and dreadnoughts from the Red fleet made its way to the open sea.

AMANULLAH'S TELEGRAM TO KALENIN.

King Amanullah received a special correspondent of the Soviet Telegraph Agency ((Tass) before his leaving Sebastapole, and expressed his impression about his tour in the country of Bolsheviks.

"I carry with me the best impression from my tour of the Soviet Union. Everywhere I was received with most sincere and friendly way which is highly price. I leave the territory of the U. S. S. R., with best feelings and convey with me the brightest recollections."

Before leaving the Soviet soil King Amanullah Khan despatching telegram to the Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R., M. Kalenin:—

"Leaving the territory of U. S. S. R., I myself and Queen express most sincere thanks for the reception given to us by the Soviet Government. During our stay in the Soviet Union we noticed everywhere the expressions of the most friendly relations which will be the brightest memory of our journey. Our personal friendship will serve as a strong foundation for the strengthening of further friendly relations. I most sincerely desire the further progress and flourishing of the U. S. S. R." Another telegram was addressed by the Acting Foreign Minister of Afghanistan M. Ghulam to M. Tchicherin, wherein he expressed that the relations between Afghanistan and Soviet Russa are very friendly and that they will develop more and more in the future.

TURKISH SQUADRON IN SEBASTOPOL.

A Turkish squadron under the command of General Fakhri Bey arrived at the port of Sebastopole on the 17th instant. Some hours after M. Karakhan paid a visit to the Turkish ship "Smirna." After the exchange of greetings between M. Karakhan and M. Tewfik Pasha, the captain of the Turkish State Delegation along with the rest of the guests was invited to the Red Army's Club to participate in the festival of the Soviet sailors.

The inhabitants of the city of Sebastopol showed a great enthusiasm and joy on the occasion of the arrival of the Turkish guests and squadron. The streets in the vicinity of the ports were richly decorated with the Turk-Afghano-Soviet flags and portraits of the leaders of all these countries. The most exciting and lovely sight was seen at the port where a number of the Turko-Soviet ships were illuminated with the red and green electric lamps. The Red soldiers and sailors displayed fireworks in honour that the festival in honour of the Soviet-Turko-Afghan friendship commenced.

The big halls of the Club of the Red sailors where the banquet and ball was to take place, were soon filled with guests of various nationalities. At about 10 p.m. the Turkish State Delegation under the leadership of Fakhri Pasha made its appearance in the Club and soon after they were followed by the Afghan Delegation under the leadership of the Acting War Minister of Afghanistan, M. Habibullah Khan. As soon as the guests entered the hall the bands began to play the Afghan, Turkish, and Soviet National hymns and then the representatives of the three countries shook hands with each other.

The guests were then invited to take tea, where M. Karakhan addressing himself to the Turkish and Afghan guests said:—"Brotherly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Turkey were founded at the time when all of us were struggling hard for our independence and were fighting a common enemy. I am sure that existing relations, as the time will roll on, will develop in the stronger and more sincere friendship."

The Turkish Ambassador, M. Tewfik Rushdi Bey, replying to M. Karakhan said:—"The extraordinary character of the friendship between Turkey and Soviet Russia was under no conditions possible in the Tsar's reign. This eventful day will be an ever-lasting recollection in my life, and I am sure that the friendship which was founded in the hardest times of our Republics will grow strong and stronger."

General Fakhri Pasha, who is heading the Turkish State Delegation and is presenting Mustafa Kemal Pasha, said in his speech:—"I arrived here to receive the King of Afghanistan, but am exceedingly glad to be present among the sailors of a friendly nation. I sincerely desire the progress of friendship between the U. S. S. R., Turkey and Afghanistan and I lift the toast for the development of such a friendship."

M. Mohd. Ali, the captain of the Turkish ship "Smirna", said:—"If before the Turkish fleet used to visit the Russian ports with greatest hatred and feeling of animosity to the Tsar's Government, to-day our Turkish fleet enters the Soviet Russian waters with greatest pleasure and feeling of friendship. The U. S. S. R. is the only country where the Turkish sailors are received with such great enthusiasm as we witnessed to-day. We will never forget this happy occasion."

The celebration in honour of the friendship of three nation lasted till late in the midnight.

EXTENSION OF RENT ACT

MR. BALUBHAI DESAI'S RENT BILL

Mr. M. K. Patel sends us, for publication, the following text of Mr. Balubhai Desai's Rent Bill, which differs from that of Mr. Bechar's Bill in that it does not, like the latter, decontrol premises that fetch a monthly rents between Rs. 50 and 85:—

BILL NO. OF 1928.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (War-Restrictions) Act, 1918, and the Bombay Rent (War-Restriction No 2) Act, 1918.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Rent (War-Restrictions) Act, 1918, and the Bombay Rent (War-Restrictions No. 2) Act, 1918, as amended by Bom. Acts XIV of 1928, Bom. Act III of 1923, Bom. Act of 1924, Bom. Act III of 1925 and Bom. Act III of 1927, in the manner hereinafter appearing: and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by Section 80-A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Rent (War-Restrictions Amendment) Act, 1928.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 1 OF BOM. II OF 1918.

2. In Sub-Section (4) of Section 1 of the Bombay Rent (War-Restrictions) Act, 1918, as amended hitherto, for the figures "1928", the figures "1931" shall be substituted.

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE A TO SECTION 2 OF BOM. ACT II OF 1918.

3. In Schedule A annexed to Sub-Section 1 (a) of Section 2 of Bombay Act II of 1918 at the end of the table column relating to rental not exceeding Rs. 50 for the figures "1928" substitute the figures "1931", and similarly at the end of the third column relating to Rental exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 85 for the figures "1928" substitute the figures "1931".

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 1 OF BOM. ACT VII OF 1918.

4. In Sub-Section (2) of Section 1 of the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions No 2) Act, 1918, as amended hitherto, for the figures "1928", the figures "1931" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There is need for the further extension of the present Rent Acts which will cease to operate at the end of 1928, for further period of three years, as the housing problem in Bombay has not been solved and is not likely to be solved before the expiry of the present Act. When the Bom. Rent Act will cease to operate at the end of 1928, the hardships of the tenants, especially those belonging to the lower middle classes, will be very nearly the same as they were at the end of 1925 when the last extension of the Acts was made. The Bombay Rent Acts were passed to meet a certain emergency, namely, the abnormal shortage of housing accommodation in proportion to the increase and increasing population of the City. The emergency has not yet disappeared. On the contrary, the hardships attendant on it have been accumulated and accentuated by the ill-conceived and ill-directed activities of the Bombay Development Department which was brought into being to remedy them by building houses both in Bombay and the suburbs.

BELGAUM RAILWAY MANDAL.

The Belgaum Railway Mandal which was established about eight years ago has been rendering excellent service to the travelling public. The second report of the work done by this Mandal (1924-28) is a brilliant record of various activities. The Association has issued thousands of leaflets in all principal vernaculars and distributed them free, explaining the rights and privileges of the travelling public. The Association also receive numerous complaints in connection with the sufferings of the third class passengers and takes step to remedy their grievances.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by [illegible] PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Fort Building, Old Bank of Bombay House, Bombay.